Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 161 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and Sourn African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

The purchaser of this property will get a good rate of interest on the investment.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF MR. HAJI MAHOMED ABA AT JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ruttonsey Dossa and Gulammahomed Karimally Boga, the duly constituted attorneys of Mahomed Dossa, the executor of the Will of Kairunnishabai, wife of Mahomedbhoy Dossa, deceased, the mortgagee and at the risk of Amibai, widow of Rahimtulla Haji Essa, Tyub Rahimtulla and Mahomed Rahimtulla, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of April, 1912, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Faredun Kershasp Dadachanji of the other part which was transferred to the said mortgagee by a transfer of mortgage dated the 1st day of September, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 84 sq. yds. or thereabouts, being portion of a large plot of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 6311, Survey No. 1020, New Survey No. 2193 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 467 (1) and Street No. 182 and bounded on the East by the said Chakla Street, on the West by Bibi Jan Street, on the North by the property of Aboo Bakar Noormahomed and on the South by the property of Parmanandas Jivandas.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH JULY, 1918, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INDIAN MOTOR BICYCLE, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane, adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, musisafes, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, Indian motor bicycle, American harmonium, aviary with birds, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch; Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes". Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academy brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Islami Zanana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar. Applicate with certificate at Dispensary address.

WANTED—An EXPERT TYPIST with knowledge of Mercantile correspondence. Apply personally to Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Abdulrehman Street, Bombay. 553

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 603

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for Mangrol (Kathiawad) Vanik Dispensary. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to SECRETARY, Vanravandas Dayal, Bazar Gate, Fort. 561

WANTED AT ONCE—EUROPEAN to supervise Regimental Institute. Apply with testimonials before 15th instant stating age and salary required to Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors, Bangalore. 553

WANTED—HINDOO TAXI-DRIVERS knowing English and Mechanics sharp. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 490

WANTED—A TYPIST, expert in Import and Export line corresponding. Salary according to qualification. Apply M. ALLABUX & Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Narsingha Mansion. 533

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MARINE ENGINEER for Shore Job. Must be first class B.O.T. Good chance for an energetic man. Apply stating nationality, age, experience, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 603

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced Gujarati knowing MATRIC for Ramji Asar School, Ghatkopar. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY. 599

WANTED.—THIRD ENGINEER. Apply personally on Board the H. T. "ISLE OF MULL", No. 9, Victoria Dock. 564

WANTED—Experienced Gujarati knowing MATRIC for Vasna English School. Apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 630

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Custom work. Typist will have preference. Apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 596

WANTED by a firm of Solicitors, SHORTHAND TYPISTS and MANAGING CLERKS. Apply sharp to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 551

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, Hindu preferred. Apply or see personally Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas, Malvi House, 404, Kalbadevi Road. 612

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified TEACHER for a local school. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 611

WANTED.—A capable ACCOUNTANT for an office at Calcutta. Salary about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. Please apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Accountants and Auditors, 115, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 598

WANTED—For a Mill in the Mofussil, a B.E. or L.C.E., with special knowledge and experience of Mill buildings, Mill tanks, Chawls, Sanitation, etc., work. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 607

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION for a Shorthand Typist by an energetic Parsi youth. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 604

WANTED.

WANTED—By a Lady Pianist, PUPILS to learn Piano in their's or pianist's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 566

WANTED—One new or Second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 50 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor or any good make. Apply Price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent of Gardens, Junagadh. 571

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One or two airy ROOMS by a Hindu gentleman in the vicinity of Chaupati. Apply stating rent to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 554

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

WANTED—A PARTNER able to invest a lakh of rupees in a most lucrative business. Details furnished to Bona-fide enquirers. Please address to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 526

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 Cylinder KING CAR with Magneto. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 602

FOR SALE—Small showy quite young Grey BABA PONY, can be seen at V. G. AKULA, C.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 613

FOR SALE—MARSHALL'S VERTICLE BOILER and ENGINE combined, 8 H. P. pressure 80 pounds. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 610

FOR SALE—A complete ICE PLANT of making 5 ton ice daily, costing Rs. 1,35,000 now for Rs. 85,000 Ether system. Apply particulars, PROPRIETOR, RAMA ICE FACTORY, Delhi. 544

A STREAM TROLLY and TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. Enquiry can be made in the District Local Board Office, Broach.—President, D. L. Bd., Broach. 494

FOR SALE—A rare opportunity to motor car buyers—Smart "Minerva" Car, 4 Cylinders. 14-16 H. P. Torpedo body. Dynamo with electric lights. Night engine silent. In splendid condition. Excellent appearance. Apply G. MERCHANT, No. 4, Girgaon Post Office Lane. 497

FOR SALE—New 40 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE by R. Hornsby & Sons with two Flywheels, driving pulley, Self Starter, three Water Tanks with all Piping and foundation bolts. Price Rs. 15,000. JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Apollo Street, Bombay. 549

FOR SALE—About 100 GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS, size 4ft. by 3ft. 2in. thick 1/6" weighing each sheet about 1 Md. 7 Srs., good for ship making, what offer. Apply PROPRIETOR, RAMA ICE FACTORY, Delhi. 544

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 45 I. H. P. Boiler fitted with Copper Firebox and Brass Tubes. Working pressure of the Boiler is 165 lbs., per square inch. Prese London Price £820, shall be sold for half the price or near offer as owner is going home. Apply to LUCK & Co., Adjoining Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. 539

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory or Hotel, Bungalow with large compound on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Hummam Street, Fort. 555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 20th August 1918, at 5-45 p.m.

2. Candidates entitled to degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion, are required, under General Regulaltion No. 50, to send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st July 1918. No special form of application is prescribed by the Regulations, but it will be convenient to the University Office if candidates make their applications on half a sheet of foolscap size paper.

3. Candidates who do not send in any applications or whose applications are received after the expiry of the time specified above will not be permitted to take their degrees at the Convocation.

4. Candidates who wish to receive their degrees in person are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m., punctually, on the Convocation day. They must provide themselves with gowns and hoods.

5. Every application for admission to a degree *in absentia* must specify the grounds on which it is based and be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

By Order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,

University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918. 556

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment), plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance on the permanent staff of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, etc., and must be able to supervise a Division. Preference will be given to passed Civil Engineers.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 588

NOTIFICATION

THERE is scope for opening a flourishing Leather Factory within the Baria State. Gentlemen desirous of going in for it should apply to DIVAN, Devgad Baria. 587

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 594

NOTICE.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for the Second Indian War Loan addressed to the Accountant-General, Bombay, should hereafter be presented at the New War Loan Office, adjoining the Currency Office on the Esplanade Road, where they will be received from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

C. W. C. CARSON,

Accountant-General.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918. 535

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination.
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,

T. R. BELL,

Chief Conservator of Forests,

Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918. 220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum and a special Jubilee bonus of 1 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1918.

By order of the Board,

R. AITKEN,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1918. 575

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a specially trained TUBERCULOSIS NURSE with at least one year's experience at a Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

No applicant who does not possess this qualification need apply.

Salary according to qualifications and experience. Free furnished quarters.

Apply by letter only with copies of diplomas and testimonials to:—

The JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,

King-George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League,

Sanitary Institute, Princess Street,

BOMBAY. 404

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE DIRECTORS have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st January, 1918, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum free of income tax payable on 31st July, 1918, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. per Rupee which gives Rs. 20 per 100 shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 31st July, both days inclusive and dividend will be paid to those shareholders who will be on the Register on 15th July 1918.

By Order,

S. S. PANTHAKI,

Local Secretary.

Bombay (Colonial) Share
Registration Office,
3rd July, 1918. 579

SOAP

WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED.

APOLOGY.

To

Messrs. WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED.

Widnes,

Lancashire.

Sirs,

WITH reference to the letter of the 10th ultimo addressed to me on your behalf by your Solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co., on the subject of the manufacture and sale by me of brown bar soap under the name of "The Watch Household Soap" bearing a mark of a watch repeated three times upon each bar above the words "Trade Mark", I admit that the above mark and the general get up of the soap so manufactured and sold by me is a direct imitation of your well known "Housewife's Friend" or "Wheel brand" soap, and I hereby tender to you my unqualified apology for having manufactured and sold soap bearing a mark and got up in imitation of your said mark and get up.

I now undertake to remove the mark and get up complained of by you from all the soap in my possession or under my control, and to the best of my ability to get back all soap bearing the said mark and get up from the dealers or persons to whom I have disposed of the same, and to remove the said mark and get up therefrom.

I further tender to you my unqualified apology for having used your cases for packing my soap, and I undertake to hand over to you forthwith for destruction all cases or boxes in my possession on which your name appears.

I further undertake that I will not in future manufacture or sell any soap bearing the mark and get up complained of by you, or any other mark or get up forming a colourable imitation of or capable of being mistaken for your well known "Housewife's Friend" or "Wheel brand" soap or any other mark or get up employed by you.

You are at full liberty to publish this letter of apology and undertaking in the public press or to make any other use of it you may think fit, and I trust that in view of this letter you will cancel your instructions to your Solicitors to institute proceedings against me.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.

I am, Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MEMON EBRAHIM MOOSA.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 292 of 1918.

Re: HAMAD JOOSAB JANGDA, ABBA TYAB HAMAD, NOORMAHOMED HAMAD and ADAM KARIM ABBA, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedans, until lately carrying on business in grocery and grain in the name of Hamad Joosab Jangda at New Kasai Moholla, Bombay and at Hinganghat (Berar).....Adjudged Insolvents.

EXPARTE:—Gany Mahomed Jetpurwala..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Hamad Joosab Jangda, Abba Tyab Hamad, Nurmahomed Hamad and Adam Karim Abba have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 6th July, 1918. 615

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HEPTOOLAH ABDUL KAYUM, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABDULLA ABDOOL RAHIM. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Foras land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at New Foras Road, now known as Sleater Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 580 (five hundred and eighty) square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 11 and now under D Ward No. 3687 (3) and Street No. 3B which piece of land forms a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collectors Old No. 1/358 New No. 1/13866, Old Survey No. 1/199, New Survey No. 1/7039 and is bounded on or towards the East and North by a compound wall which is a party wall common to this and the adjoining property of Dorabji Hormusji deceased which is at present in the possession of the Trustees of the said Dorabji Hormusji on or towards the East by a sweepers passage belonging to the estate of Dorabji Hormusji the use whereof is common to this and the other property of the said Dorabji Hormusji and on or towards the South by the Sleater Road aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,

592 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SALUBAI POONEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant (a widow her husband's or parents' name are not known) a midwife .....Deceased.

RUNCHHORDAS DHARAMDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Accountant in the Union Mills Limited, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 2nd day of July, 1918.

Mr. RUNCHHORDAS DHARAMDAS,

Petitioner in person.

608

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai MOTI, widow of Nathubhai Odhavji, of Dwarka, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

SHANKERLAL NATHUBHAI, of Dwarka, Lohana Hindu, a student, residing at present temporarily at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,

606 Petitioner's Attorneys.

"A MOMENT PLEASE."

We are dealing in Michelin Tyres, Motor Cycle and Motor Car Accessories, available at cheapest possible rates.

Trial order solicited.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GORDHANDAS INDARJI GORODIA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, in Gaiwady in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts and which the said premises were formerly assessed under No. 56 and are now assessed under Ward No. 3847 and Street No. 175 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property belonging to Manuel Joao Deas, on or towards the West a gully commonly used by the occupants of the said property and of the premises belonging to Vandravandas Ramji and beyond that by the property of the said Vandravandas Ramji, on or towards the North by the said Cavel Street.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

614

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYABALLI ALLIBHAI of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road, now called Cadell Road on the East side thereof in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 12581 (twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 3/1508 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 4835-4836 and 4837 and Street Nos. 164-165 and 166 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Hajee Jackeria Essa and partly by the property of Cassinath Mukund Agree, on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.

Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Bombay, 4th July, 1918. 570

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Honourable Mr. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, Receiver of the estate of SHARAFALLY MAHOMEDALLY TAWAWALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Bengalpura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 430, New No. 6059, Old Survey No. 812, and New Survey No. 2331 and bounded on the East by the Old Bengalpura Street on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Valli Peer Mahomed and on the South by the property of Yoosoofally Tajbhai which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1562 and Street No. 70 and were formerly in the occupation of the said Sharafally Mahomedally Tawawalla and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

597 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURES & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements etc., No. 357, Abdulrehman Street,

BOMBAY.

U Phone No. 10.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The following sale of sugar that was advertised to take place on Friday, the 5th instant, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of A. Meyer, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Reanw."

M.O.M.B.K.—251 bags Java Sugar.

Ex. S. S. "Krakataw."

R.T.M.B.K.—216 bags Java Sugar.
F.W.W.M.B.K.—35 bags Java Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid against delivery orders within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, LIEPMANN SHIRTINGS, RUSSIAN CHINTZ AND BLACK TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of Aga M. A. Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Karbalai:—

5 bales each 56 pieces white Nainsooks No. 999.

2 bales each 10 pieces Liepmann white Shirtings No. 7.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Hajee Husein Teherani:—

3 bales each 50 pieces Russian Chintz, Mark H. A. A.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, M. T. Dehedesty:—

Mark N. I. B. 1230 Bombay.—10 bales each 15 pieces Sassoon black twill No. 352.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ISLAMPURA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of Soni Hirjee Laljee and his wife Bai Nambai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ali Hajee Tyab, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the martgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th October, 1910, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 461 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Islampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by he Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 403, 403, 403 and 404 and New No. 7677, Old Survey No. 583, 1/583, 3/583, 584 and New Survey No. 5353 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6668-69 and Street No. 6 and 16 and (1) and bounded on or towards the East by the said Islampura Street, on or towards the West by the property of Marwadi Ragha Gowa, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage forming a part of hereditaments and premises hereby granted and beyond that by the property of Lalbai, daughter of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the property of Sha Bhanjee and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw and Pana, Attorneys for Mortgagees, at their office, 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1918.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

Razors, Scissors . . . .
Surgical Instruments, etc.

SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Keen Edge Company,

Cutlers and Surgical Instruments Repairers.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 118 BAGS OF COFFEE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. "5" Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account and risk of the concerned:—

118 bags of Coffee ex. S. S. "Bahaduri," slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogly, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. P. S. Unwalla:—

A quantity of cotton waste known as Willow and Gutter Dust.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West Ville," Central Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba; very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures, glass door book cases, large and small writing tables, mahogany stands, fancy teapoys, one sweet-toned English iron frame cottage piano by Schiedmager Saohne and Stuttgart Saohne and Stuttgart with pianola and 29 records, old chinaware, one English clock by Mitchell and Sons striking hours and half hours, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washband tables, single and double bedsteads, rich beaded door and window chicks, meatsafes, cane furniture, rich carpets, china pots, etc. etc., the property of the late Mr. J. De Britto and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.
Suit No. 1478 of 1915.

Khatizabai widow of Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others .....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Kutbuddin Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receivers in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July 1918 at 5 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ten square yards and four ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5293, Street No. 33 Durga Street and bearing Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 11852, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 12/51 of quit and ground rent tenure and bounded on the East and South by a public passage, on the West by a property of Memon Mahomed Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani and others and on or towards the North by the property of Parsee Jehangirji Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 8th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NOTICE.

The Management of the Imperial Cinema regrets to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment they are unable to continue the "Seven Pearls" this week, but will positively show the 11th and 12th Episodes from Saturday next, and have the pleasure of presenting instead

A BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN DRAMA
entitled

"THE UNKNOWN WOMAN"

Featuring the pretty and accomplished
MLLE. DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.

An extremely interesting story of International Spies, and a woman's holy love.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 20th. Portraying what immortal France has done in the War.

PATHE GAZETTE
latest.

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SIRENS OF THE SEA

THE BEAUTY PICTURE OF THE AGE

The most enchanting picture of beautiful women ever screened. Venus—formed girls that swim like ducks and dive like others and dance like Pavlowa. The story of a young millionaire's adventures in fairy grottos under sea.

SEE IT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
HOWITT—PHILLIPS Co.
In Saturday Instant Success.
THE FIRST BERNARD SHAW PLAY EVER PRODUCED IN INDIA.
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
The brilliant comedy from the Little and the Garrick Theatres, London.

TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY at 9-30 p. m.
A great French Revolution play
"THE ARISTOCRAT"
One of the late Sir George Alexander's last successes at the St. James' Theatre.
A story with a Thrilling Plot.
WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY, MATINEE AT 5 p. m.
"THE ARISTOCRAT"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1,
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
Special Tram Cars will leave Girgaum Terminus after the Performances—2 Cars to Victoria Gardens, 2 Cars to Colaba Depot.

To-day and To-morrow at 6-30.
MR. E. H. DUCASSE presents
"FLAMES"
from the famous novel by Robert Hichens featuring Owen Nares and Margaret Bannerman.
"BULLIES AND BULLETS"
A fine COMIC full of laughter.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
AND
A musical treat by the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 & 2.
Box seats Rs. 2 & Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE
Mahomedan 'Id-Mubarak'

A SPECIAL DOUBLE PROGRAMME
THREE DRAMAS—THREE!!
1-2-3-4 THE FIGHTING TRAIL
(4000 feet
5-6 "SCRAPPERS"
2000 feet
7 "MARRIAGE BY ACCIDENT"
(Comic)
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
THREE SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS ON "RAMJAN-ID" DAY
2, 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)
TWO SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS ON "VASSI-ID DAY"
3-30 & 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the usual timings at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
rattling good Drama of Feminine Perfidy,
Womanly Vengeance and Manly Desperation.
"The Black Captain"
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Ladies admitted at half prices, *i.e.*, 4 annas in the first class.
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Presents during this week
PASQUALI'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE
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A page from the history of Ancient Rome describing
THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS
which abounds in
Emotional Situations—Scenes of Roman Grandeur
Three shows every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS on WEDNESDAY at 3-30 & 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Farewell Nights of the Record Season!
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
Final Week of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
To-night Monday 8th July at 9-30
Final Performance this Season
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2nd Edition)
Tuesday 9th July at 9-30
Last performances of the Popular hit
"HIGH JINKS"
Wednesday 10th July at 9-30
Last performance of Great Musical Farce
"THE BOY"
Still crowding the London Adelphi
Thursday 11th July at 9-30
Last performance of the Gaiety Success
THEODORE & CO.
Friday 12th July at 9-30
Final Show of the Rollicking Musical Comedy
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Saturday 13th July at 9-30
For the First Time this Season
MAMMOTH VARIETIES
All the Artistes in their own Specialities
MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.
Plans open at Rose & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

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Daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"A CROOKED ROMANCE"
A Five Reel Astra-Pathe Subject
FEATURING
Gladys Hulette
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in the role of
GIRL RAISED AS THIEF
A Film of strong human touches and sympathetic characterization of a girl thief.
"A CROOKED ROMANCE"
Contains no dramatic episodes, although it deals with
THE LIVES OF CROOKS
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in one of the most humorous subjects.

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ONLY At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** ONLY At 6-30
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OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.
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A BRILLIANT REVUELET
GO AS YOU PLEASE
In one Act of
POPULAR SONGS
DUETS AND DANCES
Preceded by
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OF
MISS EILEEN GRACE
MISS F. WILFRED
MISS VIOLET MAY
Mr. FRED SHIRLEY
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In a Budget of
LATEST SONGS AND DANCES.
10 **TO-NIGHT** 10
GARRISON GYMNASIUM
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FRIDAY 12th
YES DEARE
and
NEW ARTISTS.
AT 10 p.m. Thursday 11th July AT 10 p.m.
TOWN HALL
A SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
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THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH
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WAR AND RELIEF FUND
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LATEST SONGS AND DANCES
Prices Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
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TO-DAY, at 6-30 p. m.
"LAWS of SOCIETY"
3 Parts Drama.
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Comedy.

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Special Prize Shows at 1-45, 3-30 and 5-15 and Extra Show at night at 12 (S.T.).
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6000 Feet long
MOST ENTHRALLING SENSATIONAL AND GRIPPING EVENTS
The most perfidious faithlessness of a scoundrel will be seen in this Hair-splitting drama.
Saturday-Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
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NEW SANDHURST ROAD
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Bombay monsoon is weakening in the peninsula and continues generally strong in northern India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana, south-east Gujarat and Central India east and local in Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, Konkhan, south Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:— Kyaukpyu two inches, Cherrapunji six, Chittagong two, Narayanganj nine, Calcutta one, Hazaribag two, Bahraich, Jhansi and Surat one and a half, Sutna one and Pachmarhi three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Gujarat and Central India east and increase in Bihar and southern Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July 1918.	Total since 1st June 1918 to 6th July.	June 1st to 6th July. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.6	13.50	24.42	16.19
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.20	12.32	22.42	18.29
Esplanade [Gck. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.16	13.11	22.12	18.29
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.11	15.41	24.2	17.99

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.688 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.834 "
Mean of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 "
Minimum do.	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	328 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.38 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.65 "
Do. do. year	25.93 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 6th July 1918	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8 till.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8 till.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	6	m 10 10	28 0	6	m 3 8	15 10
		9 44a	25 9		4 12a	19 9
Sun.	7	m 10 59	28 8	7	m 3 57	15 8
		10 39a	26 1		5 2a	19 2
Mon.	8	m 11 40	29 0	8	m 4 42	15 7
		11 27a	26 6		5 46a	18 7
Tues.	9	0 16a	29 1	9	m 5 24	15 8
					6 26a	18 2
Wed.	10	m 0 10	26 6	10	m 6 3	16 0
		0 49a	28 11		7 2a	17 11
Thur	11	m 0 50	26 6	11	m 6 38	16 6
		1 20a	28 6		7 35a	17 10
Fri.	12	m 1 27	26 2	12	m 7 10	17 2
		1 49a	27 11		8 7a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
July 6 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 7 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 8 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 11 (Thursday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the former being considerable except in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the western districts; Jhansi has had 1.48 in. and Mainpuri 0.17 in. Skies are lightly clouded in the east and heavily clouded in the west. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur reporting 0.25 in., Ajmer 0.11 in. and Kotah 0.75 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues moderately above normal in the north of the division, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 11.7 deg. F. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; Surat reports 1.59 in., Ahmedabad 0.21 in., Veraval 0.15 in. and Bhavnagar Para 0.72 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the area of rainfall and locally also in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the north and east of the division; Jubbulpore reports 0.72 in. and Raipur 0.18 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is below the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general in the south Konkan but inappreciable in the north Konkan. Kathiawar has had 0.55 in. and Mormugao 0.50 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad; Belgaum reports 0.73 in. and Hyderabad 0.24 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 12 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Strong monsoon winds continue to blow and the sea continues rough on the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts; but very little rain has been precipitated and there has been a general decrease in rainfall on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar and local on the west coast, while a few showers are reported from Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. Day temperature continues above the average in the Punjab, the United Provinces, upper Sind and north Rajputana.

No great change appears likely except possibly an increase of rain in Central India west and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 6th of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (5th July)	97.7	88.9	74	..	..	—
Jask	102.4	85.1	85	..	..	—0.07
Do. (July).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	—	—	—	—	..	—
Do. (5th July)	105.5	92.7	60	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.9	87.7	62	..	0	—0.97
Rawalpindi	110.0	80.7	34	..	2.59	—0.55
Lahore	112.8	85.7	43	..	1.88	—0.67
Hissar	111.6	84.7	52	..	0.40	—2.02
Ambala	107.7	84.3	55	..	1.96	—3.64
Delhi	109.5	84.8	63	..	1.12	—3.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.3	82.3	68	..	2.44	—1.61
Mainpuri	103.0	79.8	75	0.17	1.83	—2.78
Jhansi	101.1	75.2	75	1.48	3.66	—3.23
Cawnpore	99.8	80.9	70	..	4.16	—0.28
Allahabad	99.6	81.8	70	..	8.63	+1.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.1	84.4	65	..	0	—0.35
Karachi	89.2	81.6	86	..	0	—1.19
Ajmer	98.2	78.0	76	0.11	1.83	—1.12
Jaipore	102.7	76.7	90	0.25	0.52	—3.05
Kotah	99.0	77.8	82	0.75	5.87	+1.90
Mount Abu	78.0	66.9	98	0.05	5.02	—3.29
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	81.3	72	—	0.16	—2.50
Dwarka	86.9	82.5	81	0.62	0.02	—3.30
Veraval	91.9	80.6	86	0.15	4.92	—0.39
Baikot	84.2	79	80	0.08	5.98	—0.15
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	76.6	83	0.72	2.64	—3.37
Surat	81.7	75.1	89	1.59	10.59	—1.02
Ahmedabad	94.2	78.1	61	0.21	3.78	—3.85
Deesa	97.0	81.4	71	..	3.08	—3.54
Neemuch	86.2	73.6	85	..	11.20	+5.53
Indore	88.6	73.6	91	0.02	5.18	—2.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.1	78.5	84	0.72	8.18	—2.60
Saugor	87.8	73.6	86	0.03	9.07	+0.11
Hoshangabad	91.5	75.4	83	..	5.64	—2.40
Khandwa	88.5	74.8	89	0.01	6.84	+0.09
Akola	86.2	73.5	88	0.08	5.20	—1.32
Amraoti	85.3	73.5	91	0.09	9.64	+1.53
Nagpur	86.0	75.8	79	—	13.94	+2.81
Chanda	84.3	75.4	79	0.05	13.46	+4.01
Raipur	83.2	74.8	86	0.18	27.87	+17.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	80.5	83	0.06	18.50	—10.78
Ratnagiri	82.5	79.7	85	0.07	26.17	—10.12
Marmugo	86.0	..	89	0.50	24.66	—11.07
Kolwar	83.7	75.8	87	0.55	31.45	—14.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	72.9	87	0.05	2.02	—3.57
Ahmednagar	89.1	71.0	73	..	1.93	—3.77
Poona	78.9	69.3	77	0.04	1.43	—4.70
Sholapur	88.8	73.5	68	..	1.04	—4.61
Bijapur	88.3	71.5	75	..	0.68	—2.97
Belgaum	75.5	66.5	93	0.73	5.56	—5.29
Aurangabad	88.5	71.7	79	..	1.79	—5.00
Nisamabad (Indur)	77.9	72.7	91	0.05	7.04	—0.15
Hyderabad	80.0	71.5	77	0.24	3.09	—2.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	77.8	76	0.17	38.89	—11.63
Calicut	82.3	75.3	94	0.05	21.00	—19.50
Cochin	88.3	76.9	84	0.20	18.66	—15.24
Colombo	86.7	78.9	80	..	5.13	—3.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.1	76.2	71	..	3.92	—1.59
Bellary	89.1	74.6	60	..	0.25	—2.02
Cuddapah	85.4	77.8	52	..	1.44	—2.24
Madras	96.7	80.3	56	..	2.16	—0.45
Bangalore	84.3	68.4	80	..	1.85	—1.87
Coimbatore	87.2	6.97	60	..	0.13	—1.84
Trichinopoly	96.9	78.5	55	..	1.21	—0.53
Negapatam	98.8	79.1	74	..	1.47	—0.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th July, 1918, was 29.852 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.29
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	28.82
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Closed
New Orleans 11 a.m.	Closed

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.95+15
Aug.	21.85+22
Sept.	19.72+22
Oct.	19 11+21
Nov.	18.72+22

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.24—10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	28.80 Unchgd.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	65,300,000	Inc. 100,000
Public Deposits	38,200,000	Inc. 2,400,000
Other do.	152,100,000	Inc. 23,300,000
Govt. Securities	66,200,000	Inc. 14,500,000
Other do.	112,900,000	Inc. 12,100,000
Notes and Gold	28,900,000	Dec 1,100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 15 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	20,000
" to Continent	8½
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	4.75.30
Demand Bills	99⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99⅝ Unchgd.
5 % Nov.	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed	600

LINSEED

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	17/3
do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	17/6

Tone:—Very quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Buyers	2/2½

Tone:—Steady.

LANCASHIRE AND BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH REPORT.

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—A Lancashire member of Parliament with whom I discussed the report of the Lord Balfour of Burleigh Committee made the following two points, taking the purely trade view.

The proposal (of the Textiles Committee) to withhold supplies of yarn to Germany during the transitional period after the war would not be detrimental to Lancashire. For the last ten years Lancashire has been approaching the point at which the supply is insufficient for the demand. It is quite likely that in the period after the war Lancashire will be able to absorb the whole output. Lancashire is now exporting not more than one-third of what is wanted by the great markets of the world. If the war goes on for another year India and China will be very short of cotton goods. It is not merely the difficulty of tonnage; prices are so high that they cannot buy. If, as is reasonable to suppose, prices react after the war, the argument of the Committee that the whole of the supply can be utilised here is certainly sound.

The second point relates to the proposal to control Indian cotton—which is taken to mean the prohibition of export to enemy countries. India produces between four and five million bales of raw cotton each year. She uses about half in her own mills: the other half she exports. The real difficulty is that there is very little demand for Indian short-staple cotton in Lancashire. Before the war Lancashire took less than 150,000 bales a year. India's two biggest customers were Japan and Germany. To prohibit India from exporting her cotton to Germany would appear to be to inflict a serious hardship upon her.

My informant did not think that any great increase of the demand by Japan for Indian cotton was to be expected. Japan is likely to become a strong competitor for American cotton. These considerations, of course, do not touch the questions of general policy involved in the measures suggested. That is quite another matter, and a very grave one.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 6.

This morning Fine Broach July was quoted nominally Rs. 708. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 707½ and remained quiet but steady at Rs. 707½ to Rs. 708½ for some time with a small business passing. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 710, and closing quotations will be found below.

Ready cotton is steady and the chief demand is for stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	—	—Rs 713
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	—	— " 722
" Mi G. Ocompta	"	—	— " 725
" " Westerns	"	—	— " 735

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

July Fine Broach closed, 715.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 5th July 1918.

Cotton	6,094 bales.
Wheat	23,293 cwts.
Linseed	9,644 "
Rape, &c.	599 "
Gingellyseed	81 "
Poppyseed	86 "
Groundnuts	434 "
Castorseed	2,799 "
Rice	9,371 "
Myrabollams	1,433 "
Cottonseed	4 "
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	4,500 "
Jowar	1,433 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	2,142 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	588	553	513	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. ..	583 ..	.. ..	548 ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	767 ..	759 ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	735 ..	725 ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	718	708	698	.. ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Kadi	.. ..	.. ..	740 ..	730 ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	.. ..	598 ..	573 ..	.. ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	747 ..	732 Ready .. Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	723 ..	708 Ready .. Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	737 ..	722 Ready .. Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	767 ..	752 Ready .. Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. Ready .. Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	767 ..	767 Ready .. Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 6th, 1918:—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-38	0 0 0	7 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-38	0 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	0 0 0	7 7 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 6	....
" Thin	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	7 8 0	7 13 0
" Gujar 75.25	74 0 0	....
" Gujar 50.50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	....	....
Groundnuts	11 0 0	....
Mowrseed	44 0 0	....
Barley	4 0 0	....
Castorseed	37 8 0	....
Forward:	52 8 0	11 0 0
	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 2 3	
Linseed Sept.	8 14 6	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 6th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1— 0— 6
Shapurji No. 18	0—15—11
Simplex No. 10	0—15— 9
Edward No. 10	0—15— 9
Light Houses No. 61	0—14— 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	218½
Shanghai	312
Japan	143½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-0-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-0-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London. 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 263¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 217¾.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47. 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 76.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Madhowji, Simplex and Fazulbhoy Mill shares.

The following are the closing quotations on the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshis 2,330, Swans 765, Standards 2,070, Simplexs 1,025, Shapurjis 150, Pearls 692-8, New Greats 437-8, Morarjis 3,600, Madhowjis 2,845, Laxmi Cottons 1,870, Kohinoors 1,745, Kastoorchand 1,540, Ind. Malwass 380, Ind. Bleachings 200, Fulavs 565, Fazulbhoys 955, Davids 635, Currimbhoys 442-8, Crescents 300, Colabas 1,580, Centurys 535, Cen. Indias 2,805, By. Uniteds 1,045, Bombay Dyeings 1,700, Advances 1,480, Katni Ord. 270, Katni Defd. 1,380, Tata O. 246-4, Tata New O. 85, Alcocks 835, Bombay Trams 372-8, By. Steams 360 and Tata Hydros 1,260.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 2,320, Swans 760, Standards 2,077-8, Simplexs 1,022-8, Shapurjis 150, Pearls 692-8, New Greats 437-8, Morarjis 3,400, Madhowjis 2,845, Luxmi Cottons 1,900, Kohinoors 1,745, Kastoorchands 1,540, Ind. Malwass 380, Ind. Bleachings 200, Fazulbhoys 955, Cen. Indias 2,805, By. Uniteds 1,045, By. Dyeings 1,705, Advances 1,500, Katni Ord. 270, Katni Defd. 1,385, Tata O. 245, Tata New O. 90, Alcocks 825, Bombay Trams 372-8, Tata Hydros 1,260.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The market for coal shares ruled very strong and in response to considerable demand, prices moved upward and a large business was reported. Jute mill shares ruled firm, but without much activity in evidence. In the industrial section a fairly large volume of business took place, favourite stocks ruling fully firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 26-8, Bansjorah 21, Barabuni 15, Bengal Giridih 27, Bhulanbararee 45-8, Bilbera 8-4, Borrea 25-4, Burrakur 46, Churulia 19-12, Deoli 50-8, Equitable ord 45, Ghusick 21, Gopalichuck 11-8, Govindpur 25-4, Jainty Central 17-10, Jumoni 13, Kuardi 18-4, New Kessurgarh 22, New Beerbhoom 55-8, New Tetturya 17-4, Northern 16-4, Ondal ord 35, Parasea 8-8, Raneegunge 45-8, Satpukuria 12-12, Sendra 26, Sowardih 19, Standard 49-4, Teetulmuri 20-8, Western 24, 24-4.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 135, Bally 240, Budge-Budge ord 603, Empire ord 71, Fort Gloster ord 760, Fort William ord 420, Gondalpara ord 935, Kamarhatty ord 768, Kelvin ord 853, Lawrence ord 627, Lansdowne ord 405, Northbrook ord 66, Reliance ord 46, Soorah ord 249.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper ord 115, Bengal Brass 29-8, Behar Oil 50, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 230-8, Britannia Biscuit 12-8, Calcutta City Flour 19, Kalyanpur Lime 16-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 47-12, Howrah Amta Railway 113-8, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 23-4, Sur Valley Saw Mills 25-12.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65-2 and small lots at Rs. 65-4 to Rs. 65-6.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd for the half year ended 30th June 1918 subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 54,402-10-1 amounts to Rs. 2,31,121-8-7. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. free of Income Tax on the Paid-up Capital which will absorb Rs. 55,779-8-0 and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,75,349-0-7 to the next account.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter published in your paper of the 28th June 1918, and am glad to notify that I am willing to supply Coal at Bombay at Rs. 18 per ton F. O. R. Bombay provided that I may get all the facilities from the Deputy Coal Controller Bombay and help from the Government to stack Coal at Bombay and despatch Coal from destination to Bombay.—Yours, etc.

RAMJASH AGARWALLA,
District Manbhum, July 2.

PAYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCRIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to supplement and add to the suggestion made by your correspondent, J. R. Tairsee? If Government will also accept 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. Government Paper in payment of their dues, it will have the effect of preventing further depreciation and also greatly add to the appreciation in value of this paper, which is greatly to be wished.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL M. PAREKH.
151 Dadar Road.
Bombay, 6th July 1918.

WAR CONTRACTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers enlighten me through your paper, whether a contract made during the war time shall be considered as good after the termination of the war. I know of instances where pre-war contracts were cancelled soon after the war broke out.—Yours, etc.,

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

The statement of the Bank's Profit for the half-year ended 30th June, 1918, is as follows:—

	Rs.	as	p
Total Profit	19,47,312	4	8
Applied as follows:—			
To Dividend at the rate of 15 % per annum and Bonus at the rate of 2 % per annum both free from Income Tax	8,50,000	0	0
Jubilee Bonus at 1 % per annum free from Income Tax	50,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Pension Fund	50,000	0	0
Carried forward	4,97,312	4	8
Total Rs.	19,47,312	4	8

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, after providing for the payment of a bonus of one month's pay to the Bank's working staff European and Indian, amount to Rs. 28,05,283-1-3, which have been disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a dividend and bonus to share-holders at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax.	17,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
" Gratuity and Pension Fund	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward to next half-year	5,55,283	1	3
Total Rs.	28,05,283	1	3

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HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

"DHARAMNO-KANTO"

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)

King-Emperor (at the instance of Hirachand Nemchand, Complainant) v. Chhabildas Ganpatram.

The accused was charged with falsification of books of account and with criminal breach of trust as a servant.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was employed as a supervisor at the "Dharamno-kanto," an institution for weighing gold, pearls and other precious stones. In this capacity monies paid by customers came into his hands and it was his duty to receive the same and put it in the bank. The complainant Hirachand was the chief trustee of the institution. During the month of January last the accused made entries in the rough cash book debiting various amounts, aggregating in all to Rs. 14,000 to the account of the National Bank of India. Inquiries instituted by the complainant revealed that no part of the amount had been deposited at the bank. The complainant sent for the accused and on the accused being confronted with the above state of affairs, he confessed his guilt and passed a writing to the complainant, whereby he mortgaged his house and lands at Surat and Bulsar in order to make up the deficiency in the institution account.

When the accused was put on his trial and the charge read to him, he pleaded guilty.

The counsel for the accused submitted to his Lordship to deal with him leniently on the grounds that his client had previous to this borne a good character and that he had by mortgaging all his property made good the amount, that he had made a clean breast of the whole thing and that he had already been in custody for the last three months and a half.

The counsel for the prosecution submitted that the accused's fraud extended for the best part of a month and he had confessed only when he found that the game was up. He further stated that properties mortgaged would not realise the full amount. It would realise about Rs. 7,000 and even this sum was being claimed by his brothers and sons as part of the joint family property.

His Lordship said that he would be failing in his duty if he passed on the accused a sentence less than 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. The sentences were to run concurrently.

TWO RAPE CASES.

Emperor v. Tulsia Kanoo.

The accused, aged 20 years, was charged with having committed rape on a woman named Sitabai aged 35 years, on the night of 30th April 1918.

Mr. S. M. Manga appeared for the Crown. Mr. N. M. Patvardhan defended the accused.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on both charges and his Lordship sentenced the accused to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Emperor v. Kashiram Narayen.

The accused was charged with having committed rape on a girl named Ansuya, aged seven years, on the 8th of June, 1918.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the Crown

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF THEFT.

UNCORROBORATED ACCOMPLICES' EVIDENCE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

Abdul Satar and 2 others, Petitioners v. King-Emperor.

This was a Revisional application against the order of Mr. E. H. Legatt, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the conviction and sentences passed on the accused by Mr. J. T. Lawrence 1st Class Magistrate of Kanara.

The facts are these. The accused were charged with abetting the offence of theft and house-breaking in the house of one Shiv Samba Hegdo of Targod in Sirsi Taluka on the night of the 13th of October 1917. An ornament worth Rs. 12 alleged to have been stolen on that day was traced to one Buddiwant. The said Buddiwant and one Govind Hegde were shortly afterwards tried by Mr. G. V. Desai, 1st Class Magistrate of Sirsi on a charge of committing theft and house-breaking in the house of Shiva Samba. The said two persons made confessions that they committed the offence at the instance of three Musalmans of Sirsi (the present accused); in consequence they were convicted under S. 457 and 380 I. P. C. on the 5th November 1917 and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and 12 months respectively. They did not appeal. On the 22nd December 1917 the present accused were tried on a charge of abetting the theft and house-breaking committed by Buddiwant and Govind Hegde. The latter were in jail at the time of the trial and were brought as witnesses against the present accused. Both Buddiwant and Govind Hegde deposed that their previous confessions were false, being made under compulsion, that they had not committed the offence and that the present accused had not abetted it. The prosecution case therefore rested solely on the evidence of four accomplices, who were all chamars and of whom two were admittedly bad characters. The evidence of these accomplices related to two futile attempts at theft, one about the middle of September 1917 and the second 7 or 8 days afterwards. The evidence relating to the first attempt disclosed, according to the trial Magistrate, "a combination and agreement between accused, an unknown Havik and possibly Buddiwant, to break into the house of a rich Havik at Targod." The first attempt failed because the unknown Havik who was to supply the requisite information did not turn up. After 7 or 8 days a second attempt was made, but they returned without doing anything, as dogs began to bark and roused the inmates of the house of Shiva Samba.

CONVICTION NOT SUSTAINABLE.

After the second attempt, the accomplices did not know of any further developments and professed ignorance of the actual theft which occurred 3 weeks later. The trial Magistrate held that this evidence of the accomplices, though uncorroborated, was sufficient to sustain a conviction. Each of the accused were accordingly found guilty and sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, the Sessions Judge was of opinion that that evidence should be tested carefully, especially because the accomplices minimised their own guilt and pretended that they did not know on what purpose they were going. In the Judge's opinion, however, the evidence of a coolie, who deposed to having been asked by accused 1 and 2 to join them in the theft and that of a tenant of the complainant who deposed to having seen the accused 1 and two other Mussalmans on the night of the offence furnished the requisite carroboration. In consequence, the conviction and sentences were confirmed.

The accused applied to the High Court in revision on the grounds that the evidence did not establish their guilt and that the accomplices were not corroborated and should not be believed.

The High Court, after hearing arguments set aside the convictions and sentences, observing that at most the evidence created only a suspicion against the accused and even if believed was not sufficient to sustain a conviction.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar. appeared for the accused-petitioners.

FRAUDS BY COMPANY PROMOTERS

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS BY JUSTICE MARTHN.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

B. R. Hivargaonker and two others, v. the King-Emperor.

The facts of this Bombay Banking conspiracy case were fully reported in these Columns last week. Their Lordships had delivered separate but concurring judgments, and they had confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused by Mr. P. E. Percival, Sessions Judge of Poona. We give below some important passages from the judgment as they are of general public insterest

Justice Marten in the course of his exhaustive judgment observed:—

Before parting with this case there are some features of general public interest which I think I may properly refer to. The first is the use of the word "Bank." I think it is a matter for consideration whether some restriction on the business use of that word or description is not requisite in the interests of the general public. Such a restriction might be imposed either by obliging any banking concern to obtain a license, or else to make a substantial deposit as is required in the case of certain Insurance Companies in England (see Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 5, 627-9). There has been experience in England of mushroom concerns calling themselves Banks and inflicting heavy losses on ignorant depositors. So too in the present case, the money to which the accused helped themselves was obtained from the public or the unfortunate depositors and the shareholders. Secondly I wish there was some public Department to investigate these company frauds, corresponding to the companies Winding-up Department in England. In Bombay any possible actions against Directors and Agents seems to depend to a large degree on whether any private creditor of a company will put up the necessary funds to investigate the matter. Sitting on the original side I have more than once been hampered by the fact that there are no funds whatever for making even an elementary investigation into the affairs of a doubtful Company. Of course one cannot expect the gentleman who is usually appointed liquidator by the court to provide those funds out of his own pocket; and personally, I do not think it is an answer to say that you can send these matters to the Police. No doubt the present volume of Company business in Bombay is small but presumably it will grow and meanwhile the work of any Winding-up Department could with the aid of the necessary funds be an addition to some existing Department.

LEGALITY OF AGENCY AGREEMENTS.

Thirdly, as regards the question of Agents, I am very much struck by these Agency Agreements in the case of limited liability companies. The companies come into being fettered from their birth with these Agency Agreements which are to extend over a long term of years or indefinitely. I came across one case in which the Agents and their successors were actually appointed for the ridiculous term of 999 years. I hope that one day the legality of these agreements will be tested in Court of Law, for they would seem open to attack from several directions. I strongly suspect that in many cases, those so-called Agents are really the promoters of the companies, and cases in England show how very often the public have suffered at he hands of company promoters. In the present case the Agency soon got into the sole hands of a man who was not even in the firm when the Bank was started. Secretary, Treasurers and Agent was the description given in the Memorandum and Article of Association, which is the usual description adopted in Bombay. In fact he had all the powers of the company and was something very like what a Court of Equity dislikes, viz., a sole trustee. I hope those business and legal gentlemen who have to consider the formation of companies will carefully consider in future what is the fair and proper position of agents, if indeed there are to be any such officers at all in any particular company. In some particular businesses such agents may be desirable. But it must be remembered that the basis of a company formed under the Companies Acts is that ordinarily its affairs should be managed by its Directors. This is not consistent with the Directors delegating in effect the whole of their powers to an agent. Further it is a trap for the unwary public who are relying on the good names of the Directors to protect their interests. Agency agreements of this type are so far as I am aware, an innovation. They are not found in English company practice.

SINS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Lastly as regards the Directors. Fortunately the Bank in the present case was a comparatively small concern, but the vicious principle remains, viz., of the Directors leaving everything to the Agents and neglecting their statutory duties. Directors should remember that the arm of the law is long and that negligence may be such as to land them in the dock on a criminal charge, particularly if that negligence has led to gross frauds being practised on the depositors and the shareholders and the general public.

ORIGINAL SIDE

LATE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT'S ESTATE.

QUESTIONS OUT OF INDENTURE OF TRUST.

Bai Goolbai (widow of Bombanji Dinshaw Petit) and others .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai Goolbai and others .....Defendants.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

This was an originating summon's taken out by the trustees of a settlement of trust executed by the late Bomanji Dinshaw Petit on the 1st day of August, 1913, for the determination of certain questions arising out of the indenture of trust.

Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the trustees.

Mr. D. H. Bahadurji appeared for the settlor's executors.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for Bai Goolbai.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for Jehangir Petit.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for Dhunjibhoy Petit.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for Pherozeshaw Petit.

Mr. P. S. Talyarkhan appeared for Bai Dinbai, daughter of the settlor.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared, for Bai Manekbai, another daughter of the settlor.

Mr. T. K. Thanawala represented the Advocate-General.

The settlor died on the 17th of December, 1915. One of the principal questions arising on the originating summons related to the apportionment of the rents, devidends and interest accruing due out of the settlor's estate between the personal estate of the settlor and the trust estate, for the month of December 1915. The trustees submitted that the rents and dividends could not be apportioned as section 36 of the Transfer of Property Act only applied as between tansferor and transferee and not as between the life-tenant and the remainder man and therefore the executors of the will of the settlor were not entitled to the proportion of the rents for December 1915 down to the 17th December, nor to the proportion of the dividends declared on shares for the period from the end of June till December 1915, for the period from the end of June till the 17th December, 1915. They submitted that the trust estate after the death of the settlor was entitled to the whole of such rents and dividends. With regard to the apportionment of interest earned on outstandings it was conceded by all parties that it was apportionable as interest accrues due from day to day. This contention of the trustees was supported by Jehangir and Dhunjibhoy Petit, but was offered by the settlor's widow and other children. The settlor had in his trust settlement provided that after his death the trustees should realize a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the trust estate on trust to subscribe the same in the name of the settlor on the Uthamana on third-day ceremony after the settlor's death and in due course thereafter to pay the same to the trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee Hospital. Another question arising on the summons was whether the said subscription carried interest at any and what rate from any and what date.

FROM WHERE TO PAY INTEREST?

In the trust settlement the settlor had provided that his property in Poona, "Garden Reach" should be given over to his widow absolutely. And he also gave to his widow the right to live in his house at Bombay, "Chateau Petit," during her house at Bombay, full powers to let the same, if she so chose. The settlor had also set apart two sums together aggregating Rs. 2 lakhs for the upkeep of the said house during Bai Goolbai's lifetime. The said house had however been mortgaged on the 19th day of September 1910 to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal for a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. One of the most important questions on the summons was whether the trustees were bound to pay interest as it became due on the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and if so out of what funds or moneys in their hands, and also whether the trustees were entitled to refuse to pay the mortgage when the mortgagee demanded payment. An whether they should suffer the house "Chateau Petit" to be sold by the mortgagee. The settlor's sons Jehangir and Dhanjibhoy contended that the trustees were not entitled to pay interest on the mortgage out of the general trust estate and that Bai Goolbai should pay the same herself because as a life-tenant she was entitled to the benefit of her interest and also liable to bear the burden in respect of the same. Bai Goolbai and her other children contended that it was the settlors' clear intention that she should live in the house and enjoy it during her life-time without being in any way burdened with payment of any charges or incumbrances in respect of the same.

THE JUDGMENT.

After a prolonged hearing during twenty-one questions here discussed, his Lordship held that the whole of the rents and dividends for the proportion of the month of December 1915 and also for the proportion of the period between the end of June and December 1915, belonged to the trust estate. With regard to the payment of Rs. 50,000 to the Hospital, his Lordship hold that the trustees should now pay the same to the Hospital with interest at 6 per cent. thereon from the end of the 13th month after the settlor's death. His Lordship also held that the trustees should pay the interest on the mortgage of Rs. 5 lakhs from and out of the general trust estate and that they were not entitled to refuse to pay off the mortgagee out of the general trust estate if he demanded payment of the principal amount due to him.

Solicitors for the parties: Merwanji Kola & Co.; Wadia Gandhy and Co., Mulla and Mulla, Payne and Co., Captain and Vaidya, Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., and Little and Co.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

928-16—Payne and Co, B N Lang v Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

222-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs. Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

517-18—Mer K and Co, Shavakshaw Maneckji Batha v Dadabhoy Merwanji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

530-17—Hiralal T & Co., Khiamal Tahilram v. Vishandas Ghowanmal Maharaj, Pandia & Co.

128-17—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr. N C Dalal, Little & Co.

452-14—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v Sitaram Makundram and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Yybert Pope Smith. Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H Beruston, Judah & S.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanichand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm. Bhai K & Gir.

26-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Wamanh Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V. Frank Jacob Inv v. Haji Abdulla Kazini, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gocaldas Kanayalal v Bakhtawarmal Jagatia and ors, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

812-17—Amin and D, Joseph Stephen Keogh v Daisy Adelaide Ensell Keogh and anr.

299-18—Khambatta and Co, Satyavati v Jaikerrao Tripurashankar Bejwadia.

488-18—Kharas and Co (for a pauper)—Rhoda Evelyn Harbour v Arthur Edwin Harbour.

LONG CAUSES.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs. Hathising Jethabhai and Co. v. Dwarkhadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

382-17—Edg G W and Co. Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.

998-17—Mer K and Co. Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

816-05—Bhai K and G. Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J and M.

470-17—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nanu N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

1290-17—Edg G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jalram Jaloji Ghansali & ors.

1220-16—Bhai K and G. Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

1300-16—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Nagindas Hurjeewandas and Co a firm v The B B & C I Ry. Co., Crawford B & Co.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co, In person.

PICKPOCKET'S EIGHTH OFFENCE.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Chhotoo Karim with the theft of a watch and chain from the person of Radhakison Budrinarayan. It was alleged that the complainant was going along Zaveri Bazaar on Friday, when the accused and another man followed him. The accused's companion gave the complainant a push and when the latter turned back to look, the accused pulled out the watch and chain from his vest and ran away. On seeing a policeman, the accused threw down the articles and ran faster, but was soon arrested.

The accused was convicted, and as he had seven previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKET COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

NINE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Bala Ragho with the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 5 each. It was alleged that about 2 p.m. on the 3rd July one Somaya Koraga, a peon, was going along Apollo Street, when the accused pulled the notes out of his pocket. He seized the accused, whereupon the latter's two companions held Somaya by the arm and threw him down, and all the three took to their heels. A Parsi gentleman chased and seized the accused, who in the meantime had thrown down the notes.

The accused, who had nine previous convictions, the last two sentences having been of two years each, was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achareker charged Fyaz Mahomed Isub with possessing fifteen "tolas" of opium without a license. The accused was searched on suspicion at Parel Road on Friday, when the opium was found in his pocket. He was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

INFLUENZA OR DENGUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read that Dr. Dadachanji is going to ask some questions at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation regarding the present epidemic of fever which has been described as influenza-like fever and mysterious fever. I should like to say that this fever is not influenza or malaria. In my opinion it is the Denque fever which occasionally causes widespread epidemics in India. I base this opinion on over seven or eight hundred cases that have passed through my hands during the last few days. The symptoms of Dengue fever, as defined by Sir William Osler, are sudden attack of fever with headache, chilly feelings, intense aching pains in the joints and muscles, . . . rapid pulse, loss of appetite, coated tongue and slight nocturnal delirium. The face has a suffused, bloated appearance and the eyes are infacted and there is ofen a widespread rash. The fever lasts three or four days, disappears and reappears again as a secondary fever which lasts a few days leaving the patient with a sore feeling all over the body, especially the back, flanks and limbs. These are exactly the symptoms that have been noted during this epidemic and I think that they are altogether unlike the symptoms of Influenza which after disappearance does not reappear as a secondary fever. There is also the absence of strong respiratory catarrh which invariably accompanies influenza and also the short duration of the fever which in influenza runs about ten or eleven days—the rapidity of diffusion and highly infection nature of this disease are also more in favour of dengue though inbuenza is also known to spread with great rapidity. The disease is believed to be transmitted by the bite of the *Culex fatigous*, a mosquito which breeds in drains and stagnant waters. I believe Bombay was full of the same last month The insanitary condition of certain parts of the city, as shown in your leader re: Kika building, would account for this state of things and show the fallacy of trying to prevent malaria by the closing of wells, etc., while mosquitoes breed by the millions in all the exposed gutters and gullies of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

Byculla, July 4.

The Singapore Rubber Association decided from July that all sales of rubber at auctions shall be in terms of cents. Markets and estates which invoice rubber at present will find it convenient to have an account of sales in the same denomination. The smallest quantity that may be catalogued for sale in one lot is 600 pounds

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DIRECT COLOURS.
for Cotton Union Goods, etc.

Erie Black GXOO.
Niagara Blue 2 B.
Niagara Dark Blue 3 R.
Niagara Blue D B.
Erie Brown C.
Erie Brown G R.
Direct Brown T.
Ammaco Direct Brown BB.
Erie Green WT.
Ammaco Direct Green WB.
Erie Green MT.
Ammaco Delta Red 2B.
Erie Orange 2R.
Ammaco Direct Orange WB.
Benzopurpurine 4 B Conc.
Congo Red 4B.
Congo Red WB.
Niagara Garnet R.
Ammaco Primuline WB.
Niagara Violet BW.
Niagara Fast Yellow F.
Niagara Yellow KM.
Ammaco Chloramine Yellow WB.

BASIC COLOURS
for Leather, paper, lake making, Cotton Printing, etc.

Brush Blacks.
Methylene Blue BS. Conc.
Ammaco Basic Navy Blue DA Conc.
Bismarck Brown Y. Ex.
Bismarck Brown 53
Ammaco Victoria Green WB.
Chrysoidine Y. Ex.
Chrysoidine 3R.
Safranine A.
Ammaco Safranine BL.
Methyl Violet WB.

SULPHUR COLOURS
for Cotton Fast to Washing, etc.

Sulphur Blacks.
Sulphur Blue Paste.
Sulphur Blue SAP.
Sulphur Direct Navy Blue.
Sulphur Brown 2G.
Sulphur Brown SAP.
Sulphur Brown WF.
Sulphur Brown LY Conc.
Sulphur Green SAP.
Sulphur Yellow BW.
Sulphur Khaki (all shades.)

CHROME COLOURS
for Wool, fast to light, fulling, etc.

Buffalo Chrome Black 2BN.
Ammaco Chrome Black BN.
Alizarol Black 3G.
Alizarine Blue G.
Alizarine Dark Blue GN.
Alizarine Dark Blue RBN.
Alizarine Bright Blue 3 RYN.
Serichrome Blue R.
Alizarol Brown B.
Alizarol Brown RB.
Serichrome Green B.
Buffalo Chrome Green CB.
Ammaco Alizarine Orange WB
Ammaco Alizarine Yellow 331.
Alizarol Yellow 3G.

ACID COLOURS
for Wool, Silk, Leather, lake making, etc.

Buffalo Blacks NBR, AR, 10B, 8B, 3G & RB.
Ammaco Acid Black TR.
Acid Black 4AB.
Buffalo Fast Blue R.
Baffalo Cyanone 3R.
Induline.
Resorcine Brown.
Fast Brown.
Ammaco Acid Green L.
Orange A Conc.
Orange S Conc.
Orange 2G Crystals.
Xylidine Scarlet.
Brilliant Scarlet 3 R.
Fast Red S Conc.
Scarlet BR.
Azo Rubine Extra.
Buffalo Fast Crimson R.
Azo Bordeaux.
Baffalo Fast Fuchsine D.G.R. & 6B.
Wool Red 40F.
Cloth Red G. & R.
Croceine Scarlet MOG.
Lancyl Violet M.
Acid Violet.
Buffalo Violet 4B.
Baffalo Fast Violet B.
Wool Yellow Ex Conc.
Azo Yellow A5W.
Metanil Yellow.

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AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER INDIA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' meeting at Prarthana Samaj, 4-30 p.m.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-30 p.m. (B.T.).

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House Howitt, Phillips' Co. in "Fanny's First Play" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail ...	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, William Howe, Middleton (late District Traffic Superintendent and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Commanding A Coy.), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Bombay District.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

July 6.

Monday, 8th.—7 a.m. Riding School.
Tuesday, 9th.—7 a.m. Troop Drill. Fort Troops, Churchgate.
6 p.m. Lecture on Reconnaissance by Lieut. R. A. Spence, at Volunteer Club.
Wednesday, 10th.—6-45 a.m. Troop Drill, C. and D. Troops, Danda.
7 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
6 p.m. Sword Exercise, Volunteer Club.
Thursday, 11th.—7 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club. Orderly N.C.O., Sergt. Kay.
Friday, 12th.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, A., B., C., and D. Trops, Churchgate St.
Saturday, 13th.—4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, who are summoned for the Current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, the 8th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, writes he intends to stand as a candidate for re-election as a Councillor, from Bhuleshwar C Ward at the ensuing Municipal election, which takes place in January next.

POOR BOYS' LIBRARY.

Books from the Muslim Students' Union, Poor Boys Library, will be issued to poor Muslim students. Applications should be made to the Secretary, (c/o Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, Fort) before, 12th July, 1918.

THEFT OF SILK PIECES.

Abdulkadar Walimahomed, a silk merchant doing business at Bhendy Bazaar, reports the theft of 56 pieces of silk, valued at Rs. 1,400, from his shop between 7 and 11 p.m. on Friday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Week-end (EFM) telegrams for Hongkong at annas four and a half per word will be accepted under conditions on pages 11 to 14 of yellow leaves Indian Telegraph Guide. They should be addressed to Hongkong via Madras.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 5th July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Panaswadi	1	0
Tardeo	0	1
Total	1	1
SMALL-POX	2	1
CHOLERA	1	Nil

	1918.	1917.	1916
Total Mortality ..	177	62	65

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

The attendance at to-day's races was larger than on the previous two days and the weather was fine. The fields, with the exception of the Sahara Plate, were small. In the Bangalore Cup the favourite did not come up and the Substitution Pony Plate caused a public surprise when Token, who was considered favourite, did not even get a place. Lady Miller made the presentation of the cup.

THE SUBSTITUTION CANTONMENT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 300; second Rs. 150; and third Rs. 100.
Capt. A. A. Robb's MAMARUDH, 9-7, G. McCall 1
Mr. M. Cassim's TAJ, 8-11, Meahjan 2
Mr. K. H. Mahomed Ali's BULBUL, 8-5, Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran:—Bizli 9-7, Ghizal 8-7, Tennis Ball 8-5, Vajra 8-0, Chronicle 7-11.
Betting:—6 to 4 against Mamarudh and Taj, 8 to 1 against Bizli, 10 to 1 against Tennis Ball and Vazra, 3 to 1 against Ghizal, 4 to 1 against Bulbul, 15 to 1 against Chronicle.
Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 14 3/5 secs.

THE SUBSTITUTION CANTONMENT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100.
Mr. Pugh's SIDNEY CARTON, 7-11, Southall 1
Col. Desraj Urs' FIVE CROWN, 9-0, W. Williams 2
Capt. B. S. James' LAZARUS, 8-4, Melsom 3
Betting:—2 to 1 against Five Crown, 5 to 2 against Sidney Carton, 5 to 4 on Lazarus.
Won by one length.
Time:—1 min. 4 4/5 secs.

THE BANGALORE CUP.—Distance 1½ miles
Winner Rs. 1,000; and cup of the value of Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.
Mr. J. C. Gaulstaun's GUNNING, 8-12, Melsom 1
Mr. J. Mullack's DON'T BE LATE, 6-12, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, 8-12, J. Rose 3
Also Ran:—Philanthropist 9-5, Trivella 8-13, Miss Drake 6-11 (cd. 7lbs.).
Betting:—15 to 1 against Don't Be Late, 6 to 1 against Miss Drake, 7 to 1 against Gunning, 6 to 4 against Margreen, 10 to 1 against Trevella and 6 to 4 on Philanthropist.
Won by one length, one and a half lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 min. 11 secs.

THE SAHARA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100.
Col. Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER, 7-10, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. K. H. Mahomed Ali's SUBBIACCA, 8-4, Baboo 2
Capt. A. A. Robb's KEYNOTE, 7-7, Melsom 3
Also ran:—Mohsel 10-3, Aristocrat 9-4, Peshwa 9-2, Hellespont 8-10, Mamoodia 8-3, Silver King 8-2, Benazir 6-0.
Betting:— 2 to 1 against Fusilier, Aristocrat and Peshwa, 4 to 1 against Mohsel, 6 to 1 against Hellespont and Subbiacca, 5 to 1 against Mamoodia, 3 to 1 against Keynote, 10 to 1 against Benazir and 8 to 1 against Silver King.
The race:—Won by one and a quarter length, one and a quarter length between second and third.
Time:—1min. 11 1/5secs.

THE SUBSTITUTION PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100.
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's APPLE JUICE, 8-11, J. Rose 1
Capt. J. Lynch's JENNIE CREE, 8-1, Melsom 2
Mr. Mirza Ali Asker's GARIBALDI, 7-4, Purtoosingh 3
Also ran:—Token 9-0.
The race:—Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 6 3/5secs.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT, 7-1, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. S. N. Row's MONOPOLY, 8-6, G. McCall 2
Mr. A. Sattar's KILTIE, 7-6, Melsom 3
Also ran:—Lady Fucile 7-4.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Monopoly, 5 to 1 against Kiltie, 2 to 1 against Lord Robert, 12 to 1 against Lady Fucile.
The race:—Won by one and a quarter length, five lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 44secs.

RACES AT KIRKEE.

MONSOON GYMKHANA MEETING.

The following races will be run on Thursday, 25th instant, on the Kirkee Gymkhana ground, in aid of Poona Branch, Women's Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—

CLOSED RACES.

1. THE POLO SCURRY.—Rs. 49 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. For all bona fide Polo Ponies I.P.A.C. Catch weights, English and Australian. 12st. 7lbs. or over: C.B.'s 11st. 7lbs., or over; Arabs. 10st., or over. G.Rs. Distance—2½ furlongs.

2. THE HUNTERS PLATE.—Rs. 49 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. For horses and ponies hunted during the season 1917-18. Catch Weights. Horses, 12st. 7lbs. or over, Ponies, 11st. or over. G.Rs. Distance—6 furlongs.

3. THE HACKS AND CHARGERS PLATE.—Rs. 49 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. For bona fide Hacks and Chargers. Catch weights, 11st. 7lbs., or over. G.Rs. Distance—5 furlongs.

OPEN RACES.

4. THE AUNDH PLATE.—Rs. 49 to the Winner. Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—5 furlongs.

5. THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Rs. 49 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won a race value, Rs. 500 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (No landing allowance). Distance —½ mile.

6. THE PASHAN PLATE.—Rs. 49 to the Winner, Rs. 10 to the second, and Rs. 5 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—5 furlongs.

THE HORSE AND THE ARAB.

The exploits of the Arab of the Hedjaz against the Turks make it worth while, writes George Jennison in the "Manchester Guardian," to recall how he came by his greatest assetin war, the famous Arab horse. The horse which came from the New World appears to have run wild over most of Northern Europe, Asia, and Africa as late as the Christian era, and in some parts much later. The Domesday book shows them here as late as 1087. But wild horses are now extinct in America, and, with the exception of the tarpan or Prjevalski horse of Mongolia, have disappeared from the Old World also.

Owing to the utility of the horse and man's interest in it we can trace with some clearness and certainty the history of the animal which, more perhaps than man himself, has made the destinies of the world. From our palaeolitic ancestors, who used it as food, we have wonderful pictures of the stocky northern horse, the twin brother of the still living tarpan. At the dawn of history we find it drawing chariots, unfit as yet to carry men. That power came by admixture with the equine breeds of the sandy southern lands. We note its progress in the stone-cut remains of the Hittites, the Assyrians, and the Egyptians; the writings of the prophets and heathen historians show the rulers of the world in unceasing effort to obtain the bay steed that, when mixed with theirs, gave foals that outgrew their sires and outstripped the wind.

PEDIGREE.

No Arab pedigree goes beyond the mares of King Solomon, who, we know, bought horses out of Egypt. The Arabians in Xerxes' army (B. C. 480) were a camel corps. It is a king descending from a camel who makes submission to Aulus Scaurus in 62 (B. C.) But there was another tribe of desert nomads who for many years had ridden on horseback. These were the Libyans, who roamed the sandy lands from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, catching with the lasso and breeding the soft and gentle creatures that needed no spur to make their speed and no bit to curb their spirit. That was two thousand years ago. Some 1,400 years earlier still we find Egypt relieved from the yoke of the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, by a revolt of the kings of Upper Egypt, who were always in close touch with the kingdoms of Ethiopia, with whom the desert tribes were in constant intercourse; and at this very time, harnessed to a chariot of Libyan shape and under a yoke lined with the morocco leather for which these nomads are still famous, the horse appears, bearing the name of Ammon, whose shrine lay far in the Libyan desert.

Egypt spread her territories far and wide, and her commerce, particularly in horses, reached all nations. Her capital was "Thebes of the many chariots" to the envious Greeks who dealt largely with her and served her as mercenaries against the Libyan tribes. From there the Greeks may have learned horsemanship, for in this Egypt never excelled. And from the Libyans the Greeks first obtained horses—"swift horses begotten of the west wind and foaled by a harpy near the shores of Ocean," as Homer sings. The same Libyan strain passed in Assyria and the north, but it missed Arabia, "where," Strabo (A. D. 1) emphatically says, "ther'e were no horses at that time."

The horse appears first in the southern parts of Arabia, possibly being the fruits of piracy on ships sailing to India. The first definite reference is the gift of horses by Hamdan tribe, and in the sixth century (A.D.) a war arose over mare called Dahis. The Libyans thought little of pedigree, but an Arab will spend his dying breath in telling it to his victorious foe. It is neither insult nor challenge to send an ambassdor to ask the lineage of the mares taken from the enemy. The knowledge is a national asset. Warmth in the air is good for wind and speed, and the horse found in Arabia a perfect paradise and a master that knew his god-sent treasure

There were five famous breeds of Arabs horses when Mohammed began his adventurous career, but he himself had very few horses. When he defeated the Koreish, or infidels, he had but two horses, and there were none among the booty. He was not a horse-breeder; of seven mares he had, three he bought and four were presents. He speaks more of his ass U-fair and his camel Al-kas-wa, but he was quick to recognise his new auxiliary and exploit it to the full. "Weal is in the forelock of horses until the Day of Judgment." "The money which one spends on horses in the eyes of God is alms that one makes at one's own cost." His worldly wisdom was simply proved. Before his time Arabia was an unknown power and only in 631 was it a united nation. In 632 he died when planning an assault on the Byzantine Empire. By 641 Syria and Egypt belonged to the new creed, and in 732 all North Africa and Spain was theirs, and France was only saved at Tours by Charles Martel and his mailed warriors mounted on the stout steeds built up on northern stock by Libyan sires imported for a thousand years through Rome.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

To its master the Arab horse is one of the family, and is the object of the most tender solicitude all its life. No woman or child would refuse even to go without milk for a foal's advantage. But it is love without pampering, for the training is early and rigours and sometimes harsh. Perfect obedience has to be learned. The animals are kept hard and lean, and their endurance is wonderful. The true Arab horse is a dark bay or chestnut in colour. Allah made it before man, and Allah said: "I have called thee horse; I have created thee Arab; I have bestowed upon the colour koummite. I have attached good fortune to the hair that falls between thy eyes. Thou shalt be the lord of all other animals. Men shall follow thee wheresoever thou goest. Good for pursuit as for flight, thou shalt fly without wings. Upon thy back shall riches repose, and through thy means shall wealth come." And He signed the horse with the "ghora" in the middle of the forehead—the white star of glory and of good fortune.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 5-30 p.m., on 6th July, 1918 (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,86,17,100
Bombay	4,59,91,600
United Provinces	1,28,29,500
Madras	1,20,44,900
Punjab	87,41,700
Minor Administrations	59,52,800
Burma	49,85,500
Central Provinces	22,37,800
Bihar and Orissa	12,12,400
Assam	2,01,400
Total Rs.	18,28,14,700

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 6th.

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. 100 0	..Rs.	71,000-
Cash Certificates	„ 1,437-0	„	86,668-4
Total ..	1,537-0	..	1,57,668-4

GIFT FROM INDIAN WOMEN.

FUND FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF FALLEN INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The following has been communicated by her Excellency Lady Chelmsford:—

The silver wedding of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress is celebrated to-day. Knowing the anxiety of all women in India to express their loyalty and devotion to the persons of their Imperial Majesties by making a gift suitable to this occasion, asked her Majesty whether she would accept such a gift and would graciously signify the purpose to which she desires it to be devoted. The Queen has been pleased to express her willingness to receive a silver wedding present from the women of India and desires that the gift should be devoted to the benefit of his Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects. She has further expressed her desire that the contributions made form a fund for promoting the education of the children of Indian soldiers who have fallen in the war. Her Imperial Majesty's decision in this matter will be hailed with pleasure by the women of India. For, no nobler object could be contemplated than the relief of the families of those soldiers who have fallen in the common cause for which the British Empire and its Allies are now fighting. Though it is true that the early education of such children will be undertaken entirely by the State, yet a gift of this nature will be of great assistance in supplementing the action of Government by providing special scholarships to be granted in the higher stages of education. By giving the name of Silver Wedding scholars to the recipients the memory of this auspicious occasion will be perpetuated. I am convinced that the occasion and this proof of her Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of the Indian people will call forth a loyal and enthusiastic response among the women of India of all races and all classes and that notwithstanding the many calls upon generosity at this time of special trial, the gift will prove worthy of her Majesty's acceptance. The precise arrangement regarding the utilisation of the endowment will have to be carefully considered. I look forward to receiving advice and help in the eventual disposition of the scholarships. I trust, however, that their benefit will be extended to the territories of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and further that some special provision will be made for the daughters of fallen soldiers.

FRANCES CHELMSFORD.

THE EXCISE SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the time of auction sale at the Town Hall it was stated by Mr. Shepherd, the Collector, that liquor would be supplied regularly for the whole week except on Sunday. In a few days after the new company —Carew & Co.—supplied liquor, the supply of liquor was reduced to three days in a week instead of the whole week as promised by the Collector. Now for the last few days the supply has been entirely stopped, although money has been paid in advance in Government treasury. Several shops (nearly a dozen) have to be closed for the shortage of liquor. Nobody had the remotest idea at the time of bidding that such a difficulty is to be encountered later on or else Government would not have got such high prices for shops. A very cold reply is given by the officials for the sake of the European Company. What would have been the fate of the Uranwalas had they failed in such a way? At present strict orders have been issued for paying up the quarterly instalment in default 12% interest is chargeable, but at the same time there is no talk of our money lying with the Government without interest for days together, without any supply of liquor. We are in great anxiety as to how we would be able to complete three years without a regular supply as we have to pay a high rate of licence fee, high rents and every other sundry expenses and to maintain our families in war-time.

I hope, sir, you will raise your powerful voice in your paper for the sake of and in justice to the poor unheard liquor merchants for we cannot make much "gurbur" as the man in the trade fears the consequences—administration and judicial in one and the same hand.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

July 4th 1918

CONCERT

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
In aid of the
Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League
AND
WAR RELIEF FUND
AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE
On Friday, 12th July, 4-30—7 p.m.

Indian Songs and Music by Messrs. N. S. Rajahansa *alias* Bal Gandharva, Master Mohan, and Dance from Madhu-Bansri (Guj. Natak Coy.)

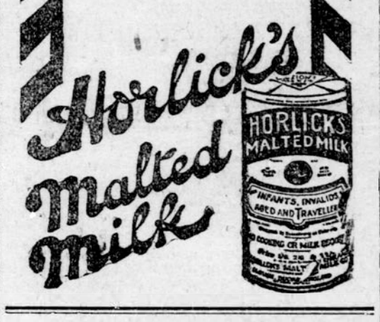
English Songs and Music by Mr. Gellett of the Cathedral Choir, Miss E. D. Morgan, L. T. C. Ld., Mrs. J. Chinoy, Capt. T. W. Bernard, Mrs. D. Kanga, Mrs. R. Row.

And Dramatic Scenes from Sir Rabindranath Tagore's 'Sacrifice,' and plays of Victor Hugo and others. By Students of the College.

TICKETS:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas. Half price for children below 10.

Plan open at ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE LIBRARY 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Week-days

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of
Horlick's Malted Milk
is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.



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Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
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16, Farringdon Street, E.C
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.
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Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.
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A scientific and efficient toothpaste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decaygerms, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.
Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.
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SUPERIOR QUALITY
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BRILLIANT OPERATION AT VILLERS.

CLOCKWORK ADVANCE BY BRITISH.

1,500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5, 1 p.m.
Recd 7.50 a.m., July 6.

A British communiqué says the total prisoners taken in Thursday's successful operations on the Somme exceed 1,300. In addition a German fieldgun, a hundred machineguns and a number of trenchmortars have already been counted.

A counter attack against our new positions eastward of Hamel last night was easily repulsed.

We carried out a successful raid in Beaumont Hamel sector and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Strazeele.

TRIUMPHANT USE OF TANKS.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., July 6.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says this morning's operation at Villers Bretonneux was one of the most successful of the kind in this war. It followed exactly the lines laid down in advance. The ground offered considerable odds to the defenders, yet in less than two hours the whole four miles was in our hands. Our entire casualties were hardly one third of the captured prisoners and we reduced three German divisions to a mere wraith of what they had been in the morning.

The features of the attack were the forethought and completeness of its preparation and the triumphant use of tanks, which admirably manoeuvring sprang a surprise upon the enemy. Considering the large number of dead, the haul of 1,500 prisoners exceeds expectations. It includes a battalion commander and the greater part of his command. The preparatory raid with bombs on Hamel contributed largely to keep down our casualties.

The enemy's attention was distracted by three distinct attacks launched north of the river, which kept busy his guns. Nearly a hundred men and some ground were captured in these attacks, which completely deceived the enemy regarding what was happening across the river.

The German divisions engaged, which suffered heavily, were the 43rd, 77th and 13th. The latter is a new division on this part of the front and was recently moved from Lens.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOMME.

OVER 1,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The number of prisoners captured in the operations on the 4th July on the Somme and in subsequent German counter-attacks exceeds 1,500, including 400 officers.

There has been hostile artillery activity at Scherpenberg.

AEROPLANES CO-OPERATE IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

GERMAN POSITIONS HEAVILY BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In an aviation communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The aeroplanes co-operated in a successful attack on the 4th July southward of the Somme by heavily bombing the German positions throughout the previous night and by machine-gunning and bombing from a low altitude the enemy troops and transports during the actual operation. We destroyed eleven machines and drove down ten out of control. Four British machines engaged in that area are missing.

All engaged at the other part of the front returned. We dropped thirty-three and a half tons of bombs on the 4th July and the night of the 4th and 5th.

RAIL STATION AT COBLENZ HEAVILY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 6, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

An Air Ministry official communiqué says:—On the morning of the 5th July our aeroplanes heavily attacked the rail station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult owing to clouds.

We also successfully attacked Saarbrucken where we brought down one of the attacking aeroplanes and drove down another. All of ours returned.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LINE CONSIDERABLY EXTENDED.

TWO COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

An Italian official communiqué says:—On the Lower Piave having repulsed a violent counter-attack and destroyed the new centres of the enemy's resistance we considerably extended our occupation south-westward of Chiesanuova and northward of Cavazuccherina, taking 419 prisoners, a battery of six howitzers and many machine-guns. We penetrated the enemy positions north-westward of Grappa. We repulsed two counter-attacks on the Asiago plateau engaging the enemy with bayonet and bomb and inflicting severe losses. The British destroyed the post at Canove.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALIAN ARMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

The Press Bureau states that the Supreme War Council at the Seventh Session earnestly congratulated the Italian army and the people on the memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. They regarded this victory at a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause. The feature of the Session was the presence at the third meeting of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Lloyd and other ministers of the British Overseas Dominions whom Mr. Lloyd George presented.

On behalf of the Supreme War Council M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battlefield by the Dominion troops.

The Council considered all the aspects of the war situation jointly with Marshal Foch and other military advisers and came to important decisions in regard thereto.

ANXIETY THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

MENACING PORTENT OF BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

A week of intense aerial activity has been marked by the abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British and the increasingly menacing portent of the British air raids over Germany whose larger and more distant cities are now in constant fear of attack. This is occasioning rapidly spreading anxiety and alarm throughout Germany.

The new British Independent Flying Force has been especially conspicuous by a series of heavy telling blows against big industrial centres in the Rhine provinces.

The Naval airmen have also vigorously and daringly taken the offensive against the vital enemy sea-stations on the Belgian coast.

AMERICAN SUCCESS SOUTH OF SOMME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, wiring from headquarters, describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on the 4th, says the officers addressed the men previously, pointing out that they were going in with the Australians "who always delivered the goods." The Americans attacked shouting "Lusitania" and any Germans showing fight did not have a chance.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS NEAR YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-20 p.m., July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

A British communiqué says, we took a few prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Hostile artillery was active between Villers Bretonneux and the Ancre.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO TALK OF PEACE."

M. BRANTING INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

The Internationalist Socialist leader Branting interviewed in Paris said: At present it was impossible to talk of peace. It was first necessary to save the democracy which the Allies represented.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO THE FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated very simply but eventfully. The chief ceremonies were the special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, where members of the Imperial Conference were among those present and presentation of the Guildhall address. The royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-state cavalcade, which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed the beflagged route through dense cheering crowds with the church bells pealing.

REPLY TO GUILDHALL ADDRESS.

The King in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address said the anniversary fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe.

"We have seen with joyful gratitude the whole hearted response to the call to duty which has reverberated throughout the Empire. Here in the presence of distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly acclaim the noble self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given their best in our united defence of liberty and right."

The King eloquently declared it impossible to pay an adequate tribute to the deeds of the Navy and the Army, Air Force and mercantile services. He specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres, who were experiencing the most trying conditions.

NEW SYMPATHY BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating the employers and workers, which he and the Queen had noticed during visits to industrial centres in the provinces, the King expressed the belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and class and class and we were coming to recognise as never before that we were all members of one community and that the welfare of all was inter-dependent.

The King concluded,

"When peace comes, may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of common efforts and common sacrifices."

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 8.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the Silver Wedding festivities.

GIFTS OF CITIZENS OF LONDON

LORD MAYOR'S PRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 8.

The Lord Mayor presented their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for £53,000 for distribution among charities and a silver tankard dated 1677 owned by Charles II. offered by the citizens of London as a personal expression of loyal and dutiful regard.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

SOME OF THE KAISER'S ILLUSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says Mr. Lloyd George, addressing American troops after, a review, said Germany could have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Britain if she accepted the conditions voiced by Dr. Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers had not given any sign of their intention to accept.

Mr. Lloyd George said, "Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled him badly when they said America would never come into war. His next illusion was that owing to submarinism there would be no ships. The Kaiser is now beginning to realise that defeat, sure, certain and inevitable, is staring him in the face.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

A telegram from Tokio dated June 29th says the Czecho-Slovaks control Vladivostok.

MR. ASAF ALI ARRESTED

A DELHI SENSATION.

(From our Corrspondent.)
DELHI, July 6.

The Delhi Home Rule League premises were searched on the 2nd instant under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. A list of members and declaration forms were removed. Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister, was arrested to-day, probably under the Indian Defence Act.

LET OUT ON BAIL.

(From our Corrspondent.)
LATER.

Mr. Asaf Ali is let out on Rs. 2,000 bail and Rs. 2,000 personal bond, after some difficulty. The trial comes on the 17th instant.

"FIRST GLORIOUS DAY IN MY LIFE."

MR. ALI'S MOTHER'S CONFIDENT ASSERTIONS.

(From our Corrspondent.)
DELHI, July 6.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, has been arrested under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules. Uncommon sensation and indignation prevails in Delhi. The general belief in his innocence and the unjust action of the authorities in molesting the most popular leader of public opinion in Delhi, have won unusually the overwhelming enthusiasm for Mr. Asaf Ali. A public committee for the defence has been immediately instituted, with, it is said, Rs. 10,000 as a nucleus fund. Eminent lawyers have been wired to and leading members of the Delhi Bar are representing their colleague and friend.

Mr. Asaf Ali's mother, interviewed, said this is the first happiness she has known, since she became a widow at 20, some 30 years ago. Her only regret is that she is old and infirm and unable to take up the work her son has been forced to quit, although temporarily; and she has no other son, who might follow in his footsteps. She confidently asserts that her son was doing his best for the cause of constitutional freedom of India and no sacrifice is too great for the righteous cause. She says it is the first glorious day in her life to have given to her nation and country the only hope of her old age. There is not a trace of any weakness in her.

C. P. HOME RULE LEAGUE.

SECRETARY ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 124 A AND INDIAN DEFENCE ACT.

(From our Corrspondent.)
DAMOH, July 5.
(Delayed in transmission.)

On information received of the issue of an arrest warrant, under section 124A, and the Indian Defence Act, Rules 23 and 29, for Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, Secretary, Home Rule League, the Central Provinces Branch, he started with Mr. Abhyanker, Barrister, Mr. Bobade, pleader, and Dr. Moonje, to surrender at Damoh. He is arrested here, this afternoon, on alighting from the train and conveyed in carriage to the District Magistrate's Court, who refused bail. The hearing is fixed for the 15th.

A large crowd assembled at the station, greeting Mr. Vaidya, with enthusiastic cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak Maharaj ki Jai"

MR. BONAR LAW ON COMING BLOW.

ALLIED HIGH COMMAND CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

At the dinner given by Government to the international parliamentary commercial conference Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because time was being taken to prepare for it, but the Allied High Command was confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of war had arrived; if three months hence the enemies had gained no strategic objects, then their campaign would have failed and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

Government did not lose, hope regarding Russia. Germany was already learning that she was not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question, the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the commercial conference. The Alliance would continue to stand together after the war to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace, which could only be attained through victory.

NO CHEAP EASY WAY OUT OF WAR.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that there was no cheap easy way out of the war. The Russians had got peace by negotiation and had gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation, however long the war lasted. There could be only one end, that of freeing the world from militarism.

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

FINAL SPLIT IN SOVIET CAMP.

MILITARY COUNCIL APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

Moscow.—A revolutionary military council has been appointed to direct all operations against the Czecho-Slovaks. Colonel Muravieff, a former Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of the Soviet troops.

A final split has occurred in the Soviet camp and the Moderate Social Revolutionaries and the Minimalist Socialists have been excluded from the Soviet Central Executive.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL AS TSAR.

"A PURE INVENTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin describes the report from Kieff that the Grand Duke Michael has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching against Moscow as a pure invention.

BUILDING DISASTER AT TRICHUR.

40 WORKMEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 6.

A Trichur (Cochin) correspondent writes: The new building of the Mangalodayam Company under construction collapsed on Thursday, burying about 40 workmen under the debris. Of these 19 have been exhumed. The manager also sustained injuries on his hand and leg and is in hospital. The Police Superintendent, the District Magistrate and the Prince and the managing director of the company arrived on the scene of disaster.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

QUESTION OF PENALISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had asked for the views of the local Government on the subject of penalising corrupt practices at elections for the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils.

He also stated that the recommendation of the Public Services Commission favouring the institution of pension fund for the Indian services generally would be carefully considered. Meanwhile he was unable to consider the question of establishing such fund for the Indo-European Telegraph Department independently of other Indian services.

HARVESTING IN AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

ANXIETY ON ACCOUNT OF VIOLENT RAINS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 7.

ZURICH.—Anxiety as regards the harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary. Snowstorms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia have done great damage to crops and potatoes.

CRISIS IN IRELAND.

ALL MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 6.

General Shaw has prohibited meetings and processions in the whole of Ireland.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

A LETTER FROM LT. N. R. UBHAYA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 5.

A correspondent writes:—In view of recent alarming news of the fate of unfortunate Kut prisoners in Turkey it may interest the friends and relatives of Lieutenant N. R. Ubhaya, I.M.S., who is one of the prisoners of war, to know that he is safe at Res-el-Ain in Turkey. A letter, dated 1st January 1918 from him, was received yesterday stating that he is keeping quite fit and is happy there. His recent letters contain no information about his fellow-prisoners, but over a year ago he wrote that there were seven British and Indian doctors there, who looked after the health of 1,000 Hindu prisoners. It appears that letters from the prisoners now take from five to six months to reach India, while last year letters used to be received in two to three months' time.

TRAGEDY AT MOSCOW.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ASSASSINATED.

ASSASSINS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7, 4-5 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 7.

BALE.—A Berlin telegram states that Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, has been assassinated. Two men sought audience and shot him with revolvers and threw bombs. They escaped.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

BOMBS ON SELECTED TARGETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 8.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: There was little air fighting on the 5th July. We destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down another out of control. One British machine is missing. We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on the selected targets.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN HILL 204

EIGHTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7th, 1-55 a.m.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 8.

Last night's French communiqué says: West of Chateau-Thierry we made progress in the region of Hill 204 and took prisoners. All was quiet elsewhere. Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and seven captive baloons set on fire. Fifty-six tons of explosive were dropped in the enemy zone from the 1st to the 6th July.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF HAMEL.

AN ENEMY ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 7.

A wireless German official communiqué says: Southward of the Somme the enemy penetrated the village and wood of Hamel.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LANCASHIRE'S SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, July 6, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 7.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: The Australians on the night of the 5th July advanced their line north-eastward of Villiers-Bretonneux on a front of 2,000 yards. The Lancashires made a successful raid near Hinges taking several prisoners.

ENEMY DRIVEN TO LEFT BANK OF NEW PIAVE.

BIG ITALIAN CAPTURES IN LAST OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 8.

An Italian official communiqué says: After five days of bitter uninterrupted struggle the enemy on the afternoon of the 6th July was completely driven to the left bank of the New Piave. Our recapture of all the coastal zone between Sile and the Piave which the enemy had occupied since November crowns the victory and enlarges the Venice protection zone.

We have captured since the 15th June, 523 officers and 23,911 men, 63 guns, 65 trenchmortars, 1,234 machineguns, 37,105 rifles, 49 flamethrowers, two aeroplanes, five million cartridges and thousands of shells and other material. We have also recovered all the artillery and material lost in the first phase of the struggle.

KUEHLMANN'S LIBEL ACTION.

ACCUSED REFUSE TO SETTLE BY LOYAL EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

AMSTERDAM.—Kuehlmann's libel action against Lohan, editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung," and Duncke, editor of the "Alldeutsche Blaetter" for allegations regarding his immorality at Bukharest has opened. The judge asked the accused to settle the matter by a loyal explanation. Lohan said he did not desire to wash dirty linen in the sight of the enemy countries but the article had political aim, namely, removal of Kuehlmann as politically harmful. Therefore if Kuehlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure Kuehlmann that he did not intend to affront him in his private capacity. Duncke concurred.

The judge said it was impossible for Kuehlmann to give such a promise. The court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

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The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 8th July, 1918.

UNACCEPTABLE!

When the announcement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on August 20th, 1917, was published in this country, we said, in these columns, in effect that the value of the pronouncement of British policy in India which it contained depended upon the generosity or otherwise of the interpretation that would be placed upon it in practice. We recognised the limitations of its phraseology and we think it was generally recognised throughout the country that its terms, if subjected to close and analytical scrutiny, failed to reach the level of the immediate demand which the country then felt and still feels entitled, and, indeed, bound to make upon the Parliament and people of Great Britain. But it was the spirit of the announcement to which people in India turned, at a time of almost unbearable strain, and seeking for the spirit of conciliation beneath the actual words of what was in fact a cautious undertaking, they accepted the announcement as involving an honest desire to satisfy the aspiration of the people of India for that right of self-determination to which they are undoubtedly as fully entitled as the people of any other country. We were, thus, prepared to and did overlook the somewhat ominous phrases which spoke of the "gradual development of self-governing institutions" and the "progressive realisation of responsible government," and on the admission that the time had come to take "substantial steps" in this direction was the hope based that Mr. Montagu's mission to this country would result in his realisation that any scheme of reforms which was to satisfy the claims of India must at least not fall below in principle the standard of the scheme jointly agreed upon by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. It was on this hope, let us repeat, that the bulk of Indian public opinion rested, when it accepted the announcement of August 20th last as a promise of real and genuine reform and settled down to thrash out with the Secretary of State and the Viceroy the details of the problem to be solved.

Mr. Montagu has come and gone and to-day the public is in possession of the lengthy report drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford in which they discuss exhaustively the situation and the conditions to be dealt with and outline their proposals for reform. The result, we must say at the outset, is profoundly disappointing to those who have looked for the presentation of a scheme of popular Government that, in the words, only recently written by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Shastri, would "insist on the people's representatives being empowered to call the executive to account" and controlling the financial dispositions, and who realise that any so-called reforms which fail fully to provide for these two essentials will equally fail to satisfy Indian aspirations; will fail also, it is well to remember, to satisfy the principle of self-determination; and must prove unacceptable to the country as a whole. We are not concerned for any meticulous adhesion to the Congress-League scheme. But that scheme embodies certain fundamental principles, as we have repeatedly pointed out, which in the unanimous view of the educated community in this country are essential to the minimum of any practical realisation of the goal of responsible government; and, what is of equal importance, it represents the reconciliation by deliberative agreement of all the conflicting interests that must necessarily exist in a country like India. So far, however, as the fundamental principles were realised and acted upon, the public might have been satisfied with the methods by which it was proposed to put them into practice. But Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have not merely condemned the Congress-League scheme in detail. They have turned aside from and rejected its principles and offer in its place a scheme which is lacking in those fundamentals essential to the definite transfer of control to the hands of the representatives of the people. Their proposals are based on the fullest recognition of the present unfitness, as alleged, of the people of this country for self-government. And on this assumption, and in order to evade the conferment on the people of India of the full right of self-determination they resort to a series of fantastic devices, surely unparalleled in their artificiality and unworkability in any constitution that has ever been devised or thought of in the world's history. So far as the Government of India is concerned, there is to be no pretence of popular control of either "reserved" or "transferred" subjects, to use the precious phraesology that has been invented for the fantastic constitution for the provinces. There is to be only an extensive elaboration of the present ineffective means of public criticism and discussion. The Legislative Assembly will be almost wholly elective but it will contain elements capable of infinite mischief in the direction of thwarting the popular will. Above it is to be erected a Second Chamber or Senate, to be elected from a carefully arranged constituency of conservative elements, with complete powers of revision. And beyond this there is to be a machinery for the settlement of disputes between the two and a power of veto in the hands of the Governor-General, which satisfies to the fullest extent for which imagination can provide, the admitted aim of the authors to see that the supreme will of the Government of India, which means in fact the present bureaucratic heirarchy, remains unimpaired in all essential matters.

We cannot conceive how Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford could have supposed that a scheme which enhances rather than modifies the power of the bureaucracy in the Government of India, and makes no pretence to transfer the control in any respect to the popular representatives, would satisfy the Indian demand. Presumably, they have proceeded on the assumption that the concession of a measure of provincial autonomy would be sufficiently dazzling to obscure the triviality of change in the legislative machinery attached to the Government of India. But when we turn to the scheme for the provinces we find that the proposals are based on the same distrust of Indian fitness for control. Every argument that has been applied by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to exhibit, in their view, the unworkability of the Congress-League scheme, applies with far greater force, it seems to us, to their own proposals for a form of dualism in Government, which can only be given the semblance of feasibility by a series of devices which spell deadlocks and friction at every turn. Most of the things that matter are to be reserved" to the Governor-in-Council and outside the control of the elected legislature. The subjects that the people of a province may have to play with, subjects that will be transferred to a department or departments controlled by a Minister or Ministers chosen from the elected members of the legislature, are to be left to the decision of a committee, arbitrarily chosen. What they may prove to be, nobody knows. But that it is not contemplated that they will be extensive or varied is indicated by the assumption that only one "Minister" may be necessary to deal with them. Thus presumably the Legislature may have a limited control over Education, Sanitation and Roads, but Police, Law and Justice, Revenue collection, etc., which so vitally affect the lives of the people will certainly be "reserved." Even in the "transferred" subjects, however, an arbitrary Governor, or a weak Governor under the tutelage of officials—a type we know too well,—is to have elaborate powers of veto and revision reserved to him. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford hope "that the Ministers will avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice," and that he, on his part, "will be willing to meet their wishes to the furthest possible extent." But they "reserve to him a power of control because they regard him as generally responsible for his administration" and they do not think that "he should accept without hesitation and discussion proposals which are clearly seen to be the result of inexperience." We can well see what all this would mean with the Pentlands and the Willingdons and the officials always at their side.

Thus we find that this instalment of provincial autonomy merely amounts to this: A reformed Legislative Council almost wholly elected, but containing official and nominated elements, capable, especially in times of crisis, of turning the scale against popular opinion. From the control of this Legislature the chief elements of executive government are to be excluded. Within their control are to be certain subjects to be selected by a committee chosen by Government, but such control is to be subject to elaborate checks and vetos, which may, and in practice would, produce constant deadlocks and thwarting of popular opinion as represented by the elected members of the Council. There is here no definite transfer of control to the popular representatives from the hands of permanent officials; indeed, it seems to us, for reasons we shall go into on a future occasion, when we examine the scheme in detail, that the power of the bureaucracy is likely to be strengthened in many dangerous respects. We cannot offer an iota of support to such a scheme. The best we can say of it is, that it may, after its worst defects have been shorn from it, form a basis, at least as regards the provision for almost wholly elected legislatures, on which a scheme of real responsibility to and control by those legislatures may be rebuilt. The worst we can say is this: That it does not take one jot or tittle of real power from the bureaucracy. It will not give the people one ounce of control over the abuses of administration and official tyrannies under which they now groan. O'Dwyerism, Haileyism, Prattism may continue to flourish and flaunt themselves in the face of the people for the next fifty years for all the difference this scheme of reforms can make. The horror of the Bengal internments will remain as far removed as ever from the power of public disapproval to cure it. Free speech, free movement, freedom of public writings and all the elementary rights of civilised citizenship may be made a mockery of by an executive armed with the powers of Defence Acts, Press Acts and antiquated Ordinances. But the power of the people, whose liberties are thus trampled upon, will be confined to the control, on sufferance of a Governor, of ministers of education and sanitation! That is not what the people of this country have demanded. It is not what can satisfy them.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as will bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

In this sentence of one his great messages to the Congress in the early days of America's entry into the war, President Wilson stated with firm emphasis and full faith the profession of the Government of everyone of the Allied countries. It is deeply significant that everywhere statesmen have thought it wise and even nesessary to base their appeal to their peoples to undergo the sacrifices of the war on the sentiment of liberty. In all the Allied countries, the appeal has been enthusiastically and cheerfully responded to and it is recognised that great masses of the common people of every country are willing to lay down their own lives and those of others dear to them, not merely to secure themselves against the enforced rule of foreigners, but to release the common people of other countries, whose name is barely known to them, from suffering the same fate. To the cynic this may appear to be the supreme illustration of human simplicity, but a deeper reflection upon the nature of the appeal will find in it the very sap of humanity,—the instinctive feeling that somehow the rights and liberties of others are bound up with our own; and that in protecting and enlarging them we are working out our own salvation. This feeling has struggled towards that new strength which consciousness assures, and the slow and precarious struggle towards this consummation has been the guiding thread in the history of modern freedom. England secured her liberties in the revolution of 1688. Liberty was then but a flickering spark, but it was this spark from the thought and struggles of an English revolution that kindled the great flame in eighteenth-century France and formed the soul of the neighbouring Republic of the West, and has now inspired the greatest political idea since the French revolution—the idea of a League of Nations.

The process of evolution of freedom has continued, having ever, in spite of imperialistic designs, the same purpose of accomplishing world unity by world peace. This purpose was especially implicit in the liberal ideas which for two generations before this war seemed to be winning a silent victory over competitive nationalism and militarist Imperialism. The founders of the great Republic of the West from the very beginning set out to lay the basis of an American peace and the eve of the war found President Wilson engaged in the task of bringing the South American Republic into a formal alliance with the United States which would have effected a League for the enforcement of peace for the whole of the American Continent. The war, however, has brought into relief the two conflicting ideals of world-unity to which humanity was tending and it has come to decide, not whether we shall have world-unity or not, but what sort of unity it shall be. There is first the Kaiser's unity, founded on Imperialism and conquest and sustained by the authority of a triumphant nationalism. The Kaiser will give a world organised for war. The alternative to this is the idea of a League of Nations formulated by President Wilson that will give us a world organised for peace. President Wilson has shown that while unity on the German plan is an abomination with which no compromise is possible, no matter what the price we have to pay, unity must be won for the world. For the world can no longer rest on the varied scheme of political systems, military and non-military, autocratic and free. If we want peace we must organise for peace and we cannot organise for peace except on the basis of a new international order and by the defeat of the Prussian idea, not only in Germany, but everywhere. This means the establishment of an international authority which will make nations subject to the common law of the world as completely as individuals are subject to the common law of the State. This authority can be effective only, however, if it is armed and the nations are disarmed. Until recently the assent given by Allied statesmen to President Wilson's proposal of a League of Nations as the instrument for securing world-peace had been in general terms and perfunctory tones. Recently there has been an advance. As a result of a debate in Parliament, the British Government have announced that they are considering an actual scheme for such a League.

The announcement gives a new actuality to the proposal. But by far the most authoritative contribution on the subject was made recently by Viscount Grey, the story of whose struggles to keep Europe free of this war has become historic. In his pamphlet published the other day he explained in concise terms some of the essestials of a League of Nations and he rightly emphasised that the first condition is that it must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of all States, not excluding the Central Powers. Thus he does not seem to countenance the proposal made in some quarters that the existing Alliance should forthwith constitute itself the nucleus of the League, trusting to its inherent strength and economic resources to attract the adhesion of other neutral States, and later on to open its doors to the repentent Central Powers. That a partial League, from which any first-class Power was excluded would at once be disabled from affording the security against militarism and war which is its prime object, is too obvious to need any emphasis. On the other hand, it needs no imagination to see that no course of action can be more disastrous to the main purposes of a League of Nations than to found it during war upon a war-alliance and to empower it, on its exclusive authority, to deal with the vital economic interests of the world during the period of reconstruction and afterwards. That would be the surest method of supplying the Central Powers with an incentive to the formation of that close economic Central Europe, which, so far, they have failed to realize, and to strengthen the attraction to that body of some at least of the neutral Powers, and thus again to divide Europe and endanger the peace of the world.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Pensioner's School and afterwards the Widows' Home on Friday morning.

Notes of the Day.

The King on the Empire's Future.

The King, in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address on the anniversary of their Majesties' silver wedding, expressed the belief that "in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and class and class." "We were coming to recognise as never before," his Majesty added, "that we were all members of one community and that the welfare of all was inter-dependent." In these words his Majesty concisely summed up the effects of the purifying process which the war has engendered and which strengthens the faith of those who believe in the redemption of the world by the sacrifices in the war. This faith finds expression in his Majesty's hope that "when peace comes, may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of common efforts and common sacrifices."

America's Share.

During the last few days the Allied world has realised with satisfaction the magnitude of America's war efforts. Speaking at the Anglo-Saxon Fellowship meeting on Independence Day, Admiral Sims said that America had at present in European waters 250 vessels, 3,000 officers and 40,000 men serving from the White Sea to the Adriatic. On the same day the Premier congratulated President Wilson on American naval shipyards simultaneously launching one hundred ships, aggregating half a million tons. These hundred ships comprise more tonnage than America has lost in the whole war and are an earnest of greater achievements in the future. Admiral Sims foreshadowed that during the coming year over treble the number of the present destroyers would be fighting with the Allies, while over 150 submarine chasers would soon be on duty in the war, over half being already in European waters. There is, indeed, no reason to doubt that the pledge, which Mr. Daniel gave at the Tammaney Society on Friday, "that the launchings of destroyers would be greater and greater in number monthly, until in cooperation with other Allied naval craft they freed the world from the assassins of the sea" will be fully honoured.

Labour and Peace.

The report of the Executive Conference of the Federation of Trade Unions meeting last week places the view of Labour about war and peace in the true perspective. It emphasises that Labour's demand for representation at the Peace Conference is justified. But, at the same time, it recognises that nations, not parties, are entitled to propose the peace terms and, therefore, it is impossible for any Labour Party to claim to determine the peace terms. And the experience of Russia and Rumania should for ever dispel the idea that Germany would voluntarily concede fair peace terms. Such terms can be only secured if the Prussian militarists are completely vanquished. As M. Branting, the eminent International Socialist leader, says: "At present, it is impossible to talk of peace. It is first necessary to save the democracy, which the Allies represent."

Board English Schools.

Nothing seems to have come out as yet of the deliberations of Government regarding the proposed Board English schools. At present English Education is practically confined to the cities and towns and the masses at large have very few opportunities of receiving anything of Secondary Education. To bring English Education near their very door, the Punjab Government have already started many board schools. It will be very cheap and in no way inefficient to attach English classes to selected full Primary schools throughout the Presidency. Except English the curriculum of the first three standards of the Anglo-Vernacular schools and that of the last three standards of the full Primary schools is just the same and more often than not the English classes will pay themselves.

What is Secondary Education?

The term Secondary Education connotes, according to the orthodox departmental view, the education given in schools in which English is taught, as opposed to Primary Education given wholly in the vernaculars. So it does not depend upon the character and grade of education. It all depends whether education is given in the vernaculars or in English. If the former, the school is classified as Primary and the latter as Secondary. This is the Bombay view. In Madras and other provinces, this is not the interpretation put upon the word, Secondary Education, for some Vernacular Secondary Schools are maintained in other presidencies. Our students have to spend 4 years in vernacular schools and then again spend 3 years more in English Primary schools, to speak more correctly, and 4 years more in English Secondary schools.

An Interesting Experiment.

Altogether our boys and girls require 11 years to finish their Secondary course. An intolerable waste of their precious lives is entailed and no one seems to have considered whether it is possible to compress these years to 7 or at the most to 9. We have no doubt ourselves that this can be done with great advantage to the students and the teachers alike. There is at present a double Primary and a single Secondary course. The Primary courses have to be gone through once in English and again in the vernacular. Both vernacularists and Englishers seem to have overlooked this great defect in our educational system. As the full course is now one of 11 years, students are sent very easily to schools. If the course is shortened students can be sent later to schools, after they complete at least 6 years. Here is an interesting educational experiment for the promoters of National Education and they may try it in their schools.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME OF REFORMS

PARTIAL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

OFFICIAL SUPREMACY IN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

LIMITED POPULAR CONTROL IN PROVINCES.

COMPLICATED SCHEME OF CHECKS AND VETOS.

The report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on Indian Constitutional Reforms is published to-day.

We give below a Summary of the report and the proposed reforms which has been supplied to us officially. We are not responsible for the opinions on the report expressed therein.

We also publish the important details of the report itself concerning the proposals for reform of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

We shall in future issues give further extracts from the report which comprises a voluminous blue-book of nearly 200 foolscap pages.

Summary of the Proposals.

The report in which the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have embodied their recommendations on constitutional reforms in India will rank with the historic document in which Lord Durham laid the foundations of the constitution of Canada. This report first narrates the events which led up to the present position; it describes the growth of the administrative system and the legislative councils; it examines the working of the Morley-Minto councils and the conditions of the problem, including the Congress-League scheme; and it then formulates proposals. It is to these proposals that everybody will first turn, though to understand them it is necessary to study the argument, and an opportunity to do this will be afforded by the issue of the report in book-form.

The policy of the Imperial Government towards India, defined by the Secretary of State on August 20th, 1917, is the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire; and that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible. This policy is radically different from, and infinitely greater than that which Lords Minto and Morley approached in 1908-09; Lord Morley emphatically repudiated the idea that those measures were in any sense a step towards parliamentary government. No mere development of the system established in 1909 will meet the existing situation. That demands an immediate measure of responsible government and provision for its expansion.

Provincial Autonomy.

The first step is to establish substantial provincial autonomy; the provincial Budget will be entirely separated from that of the Government of India and a fixed contribution to the Imperial Revenues will supersede the present divided heads. Subject to this contribution, each provincial Government will control its own finances, with certain powers of borrowing and taxation. This will be accompanied by a real measure of administrative and legislative devolution. The system of Government proposed for all provinces is that of Governor in Council. At the head of the executive will be the Governor with an executive council of two members, one an Englishman, the other an Indian, both nominated by the Governor. Associated with the Executive Council as part of the Government will be one or more Ministers, nominated by the Governor from amongst the elected members of the legislative council and holding office for the life of the Council. The administration will be divided into two parts—reserved subjects in charge of the Governor and the members of the Executive Council, and transferred subjects controlled by the Governor and his Ministers. The division of subjects between reserved and transferred will naturally vary from province to province and will be determined by a committee composed of a chairman from outside India and two members, one English official and one non-official Indian. The departments naturally lending themselves to classification as transferred subjects are taxation for provincial purpose; local self-government; education; public works; agriculture; excise; and local industries.

Legislative Councils.

The Legislature to which the Government will, in this important degree, be responsible will contain a substantial elected majority chosen by direct election on as broad a franchise as possible. Communal election for Muhammadans will be preserved, but other minorities except the Sikhs in the Punjab will be represented by nomination. The details of the franchise and the composition of each council will be worked out by a representative committee. The council will elect amongst its own members a Standing Committee for each department, or group of departments, which will be associated with the Member or Minister in charge; it will have subject to the sanction of the Governor, power to modify the rules of business; all members will have the right of asking supplementary questions. The council will influence the conduct of all reserved subjects and effectively control the policy in all transferred subjects; and subject to careful provisions to secure the enactment of measures which the Governor certifies are "essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of the Province" or for "the discharge of his responsibility for the reserved subjects," it will decide the form of legislation. As to finance, the Budget will be framed by the Executive Government as a whole; the first charge will be the contribution to the Government of India; after that provincial needs will be satisfied; and if the revenue is insufficient, the question of additional taxation will be decided by the Governor and the Ministers. The Budget will then be laid before the council which will discuss it and vote by resolution on the allotments. These resolutions will be made binding on all save the reserved subjects, where if the council rejects or modifies the proposed allotment, the final decision will rest with the Governor, with the important safeguard that he must certify that the allotments are necessary for peace and order or good government.

Periodic Parliamentary Commissions.

The effect of these proposals is to establish real provincial autonomy, financial, administrative and legislative; to increase, through legislative councils with substantial elected majorities, the influence of the electorate on all branches of the administration and to establish immediate popular control over all those questions which most intimately concern the growth of India; the aim of the proposals is to give complete responsibility as soon as conditions permit, and to secure their automatic advance it is proposed that the list of reserved and transferred subjects may be revised by the Government of India at the end of five years and the whole constitutional position be reconsidered by a parliamentary commission after the expiry of ten years, with a view to its development. Periodic commissions at intervals of 12 years are recommended for the purpose of advising on further advance.

Government of India

The problem as it affects the constitution of the Government of India is more complex, because, until complete responsible government is established in the provinces, the Government of India must remain responsible to Parliament and because it must preserve indisputable authority on matters which it considers to be essential for the preservation of peace, order and good government. Whilst therefore a single Chamber is proposed for the province, two Chambers are proposed for the Government of India. The executive will consist, as now, of a Governor-General in Council, with the difference that there will be two Indian members of Council instead of one, and the existing restrictions on the choice of members of Council will be removed. There will be a Legislative Assembly of one hundred members, of which two-thirds will be elected and one-third nominated, communal election being retained for Muhammandans and established for Sikhs in the Punjab.

Second Chamber.

The second Chamber, called the Council of State, will consist of fifty members, twenty-one elected (fifteen by provincial legislative councils) and twenty-nine nominated, of whom not more than twenty-five shall be officials. In regard to official legislation, Bills will ordinarily be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, then pass to the Council of State; in the event of difference between the two Chambers, a joint session will be held; the same procedure will govern private Bills, which will however first be submitted to whichever Chamber the proposer belongs. But the King's Government must be carried on; in the event of the Legislative Assembly rejecting a provision accepted by the Council of State which the Governor-General in Council regards as essential to peace and order or good government, then on his certificate this provision will stand. In the same way, if the Legislative Assembly refuses leave for the introduction of, or at any stage rejects, what the Governor-General in Council regards as an essential Bill, then on a similar certificate the Bill can be introduced in the Council of State, and if accepted by that body, will become law.

The Budget.

The Budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly and will be discussed there; but resolutions thereon will be advisory and not binding. The object sought here is to make assent by both Chambers the normal condition of legislation but to establish that on measures essential to peace and order or good government, the decision of the Council of State should prevail. As in the case of the provinces, Standing Committees will be appointed to co-operate with the Executive, and the working of the system will be examined at the end of ten years by the same parliamentary commission, which enquires into the working of the system in the provinces.

Privy Council of India.

In addition it is proposed to establish a Privy Council for India, composed of men of distinction drawn from all classes, whose function it will be to advise the Governor-General when he desires to consult it.

India Council.

For the smooth working of this system there must be a material relaxation of the close control now exercised by the Secretary of State and the India Office over the Government of India. It is therefore proposed that the control of Parliament and of the Secretary State be modified, and that a committee be immediately appointed to report on the present constitution of the Council of India and on the India Office establishment. But as the responsibility of Parliament will remain, the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be put on the Home Estimates and the House of Commons be asked to appoint a permanent Select Committee, which will advise it on Indian affairs, ensuring the constant presence in Parliament of a group of members who have made a special study of Indian polity.

Council of Princes.

The proposals here made affect only British India; one-third of the area of India and one-fifth of its population are embraced in the Native States. These cannot remain unaffected by the changes in British India, and there is an increasing community of interest between the two parts. It is therefore proposed that the Chiefs' Conference shall become a permanent Council of Princes, which will ordinarily meet once a year, and that the Council shall appoint a small standing committee to deal with such questions as custom and usage. Disputes between States, or between States and the Government of India, will be referred to a Commission consisting of an official of not less status than a High Court Judge and a nominee of either party, which will advise the Viceroy. Cases of misconduct by Ruling Chiefs will also be investigated by a Commission of five, including a High Court Judge and two Ruling Princes which will advise the Viceroy. All important States will be placed in direct communication with the Government of India, and provision is made for joint deliberation between the Council of State and the Council of Princes on matters of common interest.

Recruitment for Public Services.

In the forefront of the declaration which formulated the policy of the Imperial Government towards India is "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration." Whatever the form of the Constitution, the actual work of administration must be carried out by a body of trained officials. The report therefore proposes the abolition of all racial bars; a fixed and progressive percentage of recruitment in India for all public services; (that for the Civil Service being thirty-three per cent., increasing by one and a half per cent. annually for ten years when the subject will be re-examined); a readjustment of the rates of pay and pension; and the granting of a considerable number of Commissions in the Army to Indians.

Proposals Summarised.

The recommendations of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State therefore propose to place Indian education progressively under Indian control, and to train people in affairs through the popular control of local bodies; and thus to prepare the ground for complete self-government. They recommend the immediate establishment of provincial autonomy, with popular control over several departments of the administration, and increased popular influence over the others. They suggest a central government increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of the land. They urge the removal of all racial bars in the personnel of the administration, and the increasing admission of Indians into the services through recruitment in India. And they suggest machinery which will provide for the continuous progress of the constitutional system to full responsible government. The recommendations, in accordance with promises given, are now submitted for discussion.

It is obviously impossible to summarise with precision all the proposals of this important Report, but we have endeavoured to set out the salient features in broad outline. We recommend to our readers to study the Report in the handy volume which has been issued at the price of Re. 1. There is at the end an excellent summary to which references are attached indicating the paragraphs which deal in detail with the specific proposals.

The Proposals in Detail.

THE PROVINCES.

The Report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is divided into two parts with an Introduction and a Conclusion.

The Introduction deals with the methods of the enquiry conducted by Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford.

Part I is historical and retrospective and examines the present conditions and the Congress-League Scheme, which is condemned as unpracticable and "fatal to good Government."

Part II contains the proposals which are outlined in the summary published above. We publish below the most important portions of this part of the Report. Passing over the Preluminary observations we come to Chapter VIII of the Report which deals with the Provincial Governments. The financial relations of the Government of India with the Local Governments are first dealt with. The desirability of freeing the latter to the fullest possible extent from central control is recognised. Divided heads are to be abolished. Provincial Governments are to have enlarged powers of taxation, but will continue to have to do their borrowing through the Government of India. We shall publish their conclusions in regard to financial arrangements in detail in a future issue. For the present it is chiefly interesting to come to the proposals regarding the changes in the structure of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Provincial Governments. The authors of the Report state that they set aside the idea of establishing two different executives each working in conjunction with a separate legislature of its own "such complete dualism in executive and legislative" they say "must lead to hopeless friction." Their own proposals are as follows:—

A DUAL EXECUTIVE

"RESERVED SUBJECTS."

We propose that in each province the executive Government should consist of two parts. One part would comprise the head of the province and an executive council of two members. In all provinces the head of the Government would be known as Governor, though this common designation would not imply any equality of emoluments or status, both of which would continue to be regulated by the existing distinctions, which seem to us generally suitable. One of the two executive councillors would in practice be a European qualified by long official experience, and the other would be an Indian. It has been urged that the latter should be an elected member of the provincial legislative council. It is unreasonable that choice should be so limited. It should be open to the Governor to recommend whom he wishes. In making his nominations, the Governor should be free to take into consideration the names of persons who had won distinction whether in the legislative council or any other field. The Governor in Council would have charge of the reserved subjects. The other part of the Government would consist of one member or more than one member, according to the number and importance of the transferred subjects, chosen by the Governor from the elected members of the legislative council. They would be known as ministers. They would be members of the executive Government but not members of the executive council; and they would be appointed for the lifetime of the legislative council and if re-elected to that body would be re-eligible for appointment as members of the executive. As we have said, they would not hold office at the will of the legislature but at that of their constituents. We make no recommendation in regard to pay. This is a matter which may be disposed of subsequently.

Relation of the Governor to ministers

The portfolios dealing with the transferred subjects would be committed to the ministers, and on these subjects the ministers together with the Governor would form the administration. On such subjects their decisions would be final, subject only to the Governor's advice and control. We do not contemplate that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor who is bound to accept the decisions of his ministers. Our hope and intention is that the ministers will gladly avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice upon administrative questions, while on his part he will be willing to meet their wishes to the furthest possible extent, in cases where he realises that they have the support of popular opinion. We reserve to him a power of control, because we regard him as generally responsible for his administration, but we should expect him to refuse assent to the proposals of his ministers only when the consequences of acquiescence would clearly be serious Also we do not think that he should accept without hesitation and discussion proposals which are clearly seen to be the result of inexperience. But we do not intend that he should be in a position to refuse assent at discretion to all his ministers' proposals. We recommend that for the guidance of Governors in relation to their ministers, and indeed on other matters also, an Instrument of Instructions be issued to them on appointment by the Secretary of State in Council.

Additional members without portfolio

There is another provision which we wish to make. The Governor may be himself unfamiliar with Indian conditions; and his Government, constituted as we have proposed, will contain only one European member. He will thus normally have only one member with official experience. In some provinces where the Governor is himself an official and thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the province, the advice and assistance of one official colleague may suffice. But in other cases this will not be so. We propose therefore that the Governor should appoint, if he chooses, one or two additional members of his Government as members without portfolio for purposes of consultation and advice. It is true that it is always open to the Governor to seek the advice of any of his officials; but that is not the same thing as appointing them to be members of the Government with the status and authority attaching to such office. The additional members would still discharge the functions of, and draw the pay attached to, their substantive appointments.

Working of the Executive

It is our intention that the Government thus composed and with this distribution of functions shall discharge them as one Government. It is highly desirable that the executive should cultivate the habit of associated deliberation and essential that it should present a united front to the outside. We would therefore suggest that, as a general rule, it should deliberate as a whole, but there must certainly be occasions upon which the Governor will prefer to discuss a particular question with that part of his Government directly responsible. It would therefore rest with him to decide, whether to call a meeting of his whole Government or of either part of it, though he would doubtless pay special attention to the advice of the particular member or minister in charge of the subjects under discussion. The actual decision on a transferred subject would be taken, after general discussion, by the Governor and his ministers; the action to be taken on a reserved subject would be taken, after similar discussion, by the Governor and the other members of his executive council, who would arrive at their decision in the manner provided in the existing statute. The additional members, if present, would take their share in the discussion, but would in no case take a part in the decision. At a meeting of the whole Government there would never be, in fact, any question of voting; for the decision be would left, as we have stated, to that part of the Government responsible for the particular subject involved. But there are questions upon which the functions of the two portions of the Government will touch or overlap, such for instance as decisions on the budget or on many matters of administration. On these questions, in case of a difference of opinion between the ministers and the executive council it will be the Governor who decides.

Advantages and disadvantages of plan

Let us now see the advantages of this transitional arrangement and anticipate criticisms. It has been urged with great force that, at the outset, it would be unfair to entrust the responsibility for the administration of any subject to men holding office at the will of the legislative council. The legislative council has had no experience of the power of dismissing ministers, or the results attending the exercise of such power. Nobody in India is yet familiar with the obligations imposed by tenure of office at the will of a representative assembly. It is only by actual experience that these lessons can be learned. But our scheme provides security of tenure for ministers for the life-time of the council during the preliminary period, and therefore gives some time, which we think should be short, to prepare for the full exercise of responsibility By the device however of appointing the ministers from the elected members of the legislative council and making their tenure of office conditional on the retention of their seats we have established at once some measure of responsibility, in the form of responsibility to their constituents, and have thus put an end to the condition of affairs in which those entrusted with the administration are wholly irresponsible to the constituents who elect the legislative council. By dividing the Government into what will in effect be two committees with different responsibilities we have ensured that members of the Government accountable to different authorities do not exercise the same responsibility for all subjects. By entrusting the transferred portfolios to the ministers we have limited responsibility to the Indian electorate to those subjects in which we desire to give responsibility first. We have done this without now or at any time depriving the Indian element in the Government of responsibility for the reserved subjects. The fact that we are entrusting some functions of Government to ministers makes it impossible for us to contemplate the retention in any province of an executive council of more than two members; but the reduction of the European element in the council may be regarded as equivalent to an increase in the Indian element. At the same time, by the appointment of the additional members of the Government we have secured that the Governor shall have at his disposal ample official advice. The arrangement admits of adjustment to the different provinces, because we contemplate that the number of transferred subjects, and therefore the number of ministers, may vary in each province. It is quite true that our plan involves some weakening of the unity of the executive and some departure from constitutional orthodoxy; but whenever and wherever we approach this problem of realising responsibility at different times in different functions we find it impossible to adhere tightly to theoretical principles. It would be impossible to attain our object by a composite Government so composed that all its members should be equally responsible for all subjects. At the same time it is necessary to secure that the whole executive should be capable of acting together. What we can do is to aim at minimising

(Continued on page 10.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 9.)

causes of friction; and we have proposed arrangements that can be worked by mutual forbearance and a strong common purpose. It is our intention that the decisions of the Government should be loyally defended by the entire Government, but that the ministers should feel responsibility for conforming to the wishes of their constituents. It is true that these two forces may pull different ways; but, though the analogy is clearly not complete, there are occasions when members of a Government, and indeed members of Parliament at home, have to choose between loyalty to the Government and to their own constituents. All the members of the composite executive will be chosen by the Governor, and his position in the administration will enable him to act as a strong unifying force. The habit of deliberating as a whole will also tend to preserve the unity of the Government, while the special responsibility of either part for the subjects committed to it will be recognised by the legislative council and the electorate. It seems to us, therefore, that both from the point of view of capacity for development and from that of ensuring co-operation while developing responsibility our arrangement is the best that can be devised for the transitional period.

Its Justification.

Our proposals may strike some critics as complicated. But few constitutions, except those of a purely despotic character, can be described without some appearance of complication; and the course which we have deliberately chosen, and which is in its nature experimental and transitional is relatively elaborate because it involves the temporary co-ordination of two different principles of government. If we had proposed to delay the concession of any responsibility at all until such time as we could give complete responsibility, our scheme certainly would have had the minor merit of simplicity. But apart from our obligation to comply with the announcement of August 20, we feel that such a course would have subjected the mechanism of government, when the change from irresponsibility to complete responsibility came, to so violent a shock that it might well have broken down. We were driven therefore first to devising some dualism in the executive; and secondly to providing for such a balance of power between the two portions as would permit the one portion to grow without at the same time disabling the other from discharging its very necessary functions of preserving continuity and safeguarding essentials. Given such difficult conditions, we do not think that a less elaborate solution can readily be devised.

A Further Proposal.

The suggestion has been made to us that in some provinces it might be convenient, where the press of work is heavy, to appoint some members of the legislative council, not necessarily elected, to positions analogous to that of a parliamentary Under-Secretary in Great Britain, for the purpose of assisting the members of the executive in their departmental duties and of representing them in the legislative council. We feel no doubt that the elaboration of the machinery which is inevitable in future will impose greater burdens on the members of the Government. We suggest therefore that it may be advisable and convenient to take power to make such appointments.

The Report then proceeds to detail the proposals regarding the new Legislative Councils:—

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

METHOD OF ELECTION.

We will now explain how we intend that the provincial legislatures of the future shall be constituted. We propose there shall be in each province, an enlarged legislative council, differing in size and composition from province to province, with a substantial elected majority, elected by direct election on a broad franchise, with such communal and special representation as may be necessary. This brief epitome of our proposals needs some amplification if it is to be intelligible. We have been invited by many advisers to indicate at once the composition of the councils which we contemplate. We have refrained from that task for good and sufficient reasons. It would be easy to make proposals, but in the present state of our information it would be very difficult to invest those proposals with authority. If a sound beginning is to be made the foundations for the building must be laid deeper. The first step must be not a hard and fast adjustment of the composition of the councils to the various interests of each province as estimated from headquarters, but a careful survey of all the material available in the province for an electorate. We must in fact measure the number of persons who can in the different parts of the country be reasonably entrusted with the duties of citizenship. We must ascertain what sort of franchise will be suited to local conditions, and how interests that may be unable to find adequate representation in such constituencies are to be represented. Such an electoral survey of the entire country is obviously beyond our powers at the present time. We propose that the work should be undertaken by a special committee, which should be appointed to deal with it as soon as possible: for whatever modifications of our own proposals may be decided upon in further discussion it seems to us certain that work of this particular nature must in any case be done. We suggest that the committee should consist of a chairman chosen from outside India, two experienced officials and two Indians of high standing and repute. In each province the material for its deliberations would, of course, be prepared for it by the local Government: indeed some spade work has already been done. As the committee visited each province in turn one civilian officer and one Indian appointed by the provincial Government should join it and share in its labours. The committee's investigations into the subjects of the franchise, the constituencies and the nominated element, to which we refer below, will enable it to advise as to the composition of the councils, which, we propose, should then be determined by the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India, in the form of regulations to be laid before Parliament. We think this is certainly a better method than to formulate such matters in the Statute itself. All this electoral architecture must inevitably be experimental and will need modification and development from time to time.

The System of Election and the Franchise.

While, however, we refrain from any discussion of details for which the material is not immediately available, there are certain broad questions upon which we certainly ought to indicate our conclusions, both because the issues are themselves important and because the committee will need general instructions on points of principle. We consider in the first place that the system of indirect elections should be swept away. It is one main cause of the unreality that characterises the existing councils, because it effectively prevents the representative from feeling that he stands in any genuine relation to the original voter. Secondly, we consider that the limitations of the franchise, which it is obviously desirable to make as broad as possible, should be determined rather with reference to practical difficulties than to any *a priori* considerations as to the degree of education or amount of income which may be held to constitute a qualification. It is possible that owing to unequal distribution of population and wealth it may be necessary to differentiate the qualifications for a vote not merely between provinces but between different parts of the same province. It is essential to take due account of the problems involved in the maintenance of an electoral roll, the attendance of voters at a polling centre, the danger of impersonation and the subsequent adjudication of electoral petitions. On these considerations the strength of the official and non-official agency which could be made available for electoral purposes throughout the country has an important bearing, and warns us against any such inordinate and sudden extension of the franchise as might lead to a breakdown of the machinery through sheer weight of numbers.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES CONDEMNED

At this point we are brought face to face with the most difficult question which arises in connexion with elected assemblies—whether communal electorates are to be maintained. We may be told that this is a closed question, because the Muhammadans will never agree to any revision of the arrangement promised them by Lord Minto in 1906, and secured to them by the reforms of 1909. But we have felt bound to re-examine the question fully in the light of our new policy; and also because we have been pressed to extend the system of communal electorates in a variety of directions. This is no new problem. It has been discussed periodically from the time when the first steps were taken to liberalise the councils. There has hitherto been a weighty concensus of opinion that in a country like India no principle of representation other than by interests is practically possible. Lord Dufferin held this view in 1888, and in 1892 Lord Lansdowne's Government wrote that "the representation of such a community upon such a scale as the Act permits can only be secured by providing that each important class shall have the opportunity of making its views known in council by the mouth of some member specially acquainted with them." We note that in 1892 the small size of the councils was reckoned as a factor in the decision and that the contrary view was not without its exponents; but we feel no doubt that Lord Minto's Government followed the predominant opinion when in 1908 they pressed for an important extension of the communal principle. Thus we have had to reckon not only with the settled existence of the system, but with a large volume of weighty opinion that no other method is feasible.

Muhammadans an exception.

After further discussion of the demerits of communal representation the Report proceeds:—

We regard any system of communal electorates, therefore, as a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle. The evils of any extension of the system are plain. Already communal representation has been actually proposed for the benefit of a majority community in Madras. At the same time we must face the hard facts. The Muhammadans were given special representation with separate electorates in 1909. The Hindus' acquiescence is embodied in the present agreement between the political leaders of the two communities. The Muhammadans regard these as settled facts, and any attempt to go back on them would rouse a storm of bitter protest and put a severe strain on the loyalty of a community which has behaved with conspicuous loyalty during a period of very great difficulty, and and which we know to be feeling no small anxiety for its own welfare under a system of popular government. The Muhammadans regard separate representation and communal electorates as their only adequate safeguards. But apart from a pledge which we must honour until we are released from it, we are bound to see that the community secures proper representation in the new councils. How can we say to them that we regard the decision of 1909 as mistaken, that its retention is incompatible with progress towards responsible government, that its reversal will eventually be to their benefit; and that for these reasons we have decided to go back on it? Much as we regret the necessity, we are convinced that so far as the Muhammadans at all events are concerned the present system must be maintained until conditions alter, even at the price of slower progress towards the realization of a common citizenship. But we can see no reason to set up communal representation for Muhammadans in any province where they form a majority of the voters.

Other minority representation.

We have been pressed to extend the concession to other communities. Some have based their claim on their backward, others on their advanced condition. Thus the Sikhs in the Punjab, the non-Brahmans in Madras (although in that presidency these actually constitute a majority), the Indian Christians, the Anglo-Indians, the Europeans, and the Lingayat community in Bombay have all asked for communal representation. The large land-owning classes also generally desire representation in an electorate of their own. Now our decision to maintain separate electorates for Muhammadans makes it difficult for us to resist these other claims; but, as we have said, in the case of the Muhammandans we have felt ourselves bound by promises given and renewed by Secretaries of State and Viceroys, and in their respect at all events our recommendation involves no new departure. Any general extension of the communal system, however, would only encourage still further demands and would in our deliberate opinion be fatal to that development of representation upon a national basis in which alone a system of responsible government can possibly be rooted. At the same time we feel that there is one community from whom it is inexpedient to withhold the concession. The Sikhs in the Punjab are a distinct and important people: they supply a gallant and valuable element to the Indian Army; but they are everywhere in a minority, and experience has shown that they go virtually unrepresented. To the Sikhs therefore, and to them alone, we propose to extend the system already adopted in the case of the Muhammadans.

For the representation of other minorities we should prefer nomination. Even in the case of the general European community, whose material interests in the country are out of all proportion to their numerical strength and on whose behalf it may be argued that no departure from principle is involved, inasmuch as unlike all other communities named they are not an integral part of the population of India, we prefer to rely upon nomination. Special electorates will no doubt be required for the representation of the planting and mining interests, for the chambers of commerce, and possibly also for the universities; but we desire that the number of such electorates should be as restricted as possible, and that minority interests should, where necessary, be represented not by class or interest electorates but by nomination. Where the great landowners form a distinct class in any province we think that there will be a case for giving them an electorate of their own. The anomaly involved in the presence of nominated members in a council to which we are giving some responsible powers must, we think, be accepted as one of the necessary illogicalities attendant on a transitional period. Such nominations are made for a representative purpose and can be made in such a way as to secure representation. Nomination has in our eyes the great advantage over the alternative of extending the class or communal system that it can be more easily abolished when the necessity for it ceases. We look to the desire of the communities represented by nominated members to see their representatives in council placed upon the same footing as those of other communities to help us in securing the extension of the territorial principle of representation wherever possible. But it should be a clear instruction to the committee that the nominated element in the legislative councils is to be no larger than the exigencies of fair and adequate representation entail.

There may be cases in which nomination proves an unsuitable method of securing the representation of minorities. In such cases the committee should consider whether the needs of the case would be met by reserving to a particular community a certain number of seats in plural constituencies but with a general electoral roll. We are inclined to look on such an arrangement as preferable to communal electorates.

Official Members.

There seem to us good and sufficient reasons for not dispensing entirely with the official element in the legislative councils Once the official *bloc* is swept away the main objection to the presence of officials no longer exists; their presence has the advantage of tending to steady discussion and of keeping it practical issues; and their official experience will be invaluable. The exact number of official representatives will be a matter for the committee to consider. We advise, however, that the official element appointed by the Governor should be no larger than is considered necessary for the transaction of business. The members of the executive council should be *ex-officio* members of the legislative council, and there should be so many other official members as will provide the Government with first-hand knowledge of the matters likely to be discussed both in the council and in committee. We wish to see the convention established, though we propose to lay down no rule on the point, that on the subjects transferred to the control of ministers, the official members of the legislative council would abstain from voting and leave the decision of the question to the non-official members of council. On other matters, except on occasions when the Government thinks it necessary to require their support, the nominated official members of the legislative councils should have freedom of speech and vote.

Designation of Members.

The great increase which will result from our proposals in the number of members of the provincial legislative councils makes it desirable that they should no longer enjoy the designation "Honourable" which we desire to reserve for the members of the new bodies whose institution we propose in the next chapter. But conformably with practice in other parts of the Empire we suggest that provincial legislators should be entitled to affix the letters M.L.C. to their names. On the other hand, while the language of section 74 of the Government of India Act with its reference to "additional members" marks the survival of the idea that the legislative councils are merely expansions of the executive Government for the purpose of law-making, our proposals will have made it clear that we intend the Indian legislatures of the future to be substantive legislative organs. We consider therefore that the term "additional members" should no longer be employed in the case of any Indian legislature.

Standing committees.

Our next proposal is intended to familiarise other elected members of the legislative council, besides ministers, with the processes of administration; and also to make the relations between the executive and legislative more intimate. We propose that to each department or group of departments, whether it is placed under a member of the executive council or under a minister; there should be attached a standing committee elected by the legislative council from among their own members. Their functions would be advisory. They would not have any administrative control of departments. It would be open to the Government to refuse information when it would be inconsistent with the public interest to furnish it. We do not intend that all questions raised in the course of day-to-day administration should be referred to them; but that they should see, discuss and record for the consideration of Government their opinions upon all questions of policy, all new schemes involving expenditure above a fixed limit, and all annual reports upon the working of the departments. If the recommendations of the standing committee were not accepted by Government, it would, subject of course to the obligation of respecting confidence, be open to any of its members to move a resolution in the legislative council in the ordinary way. The member of the executive council or minister concerned with the subject-matter should preside over the committee, and as an exception to the rule that it should be wholly non-official, the heads of the departments concerned, whether sitting in the legislative council or not, should also be full members of it with the right to vote.

Governor as President.

Bearing in mind the facts that the legislative councils will in future be larger bodies and will contain a certain number of members unversed in discussion, we feel the importance of maintaining such standards of business as will prevent any lowering of the council's repute. The conduct of business in a large deliberative body, is a task that calls for experience which cannot be looked for at the outset in an elected member. We consider therefore that the Governor should remain the President of the legislative council, but inasmuch as it is not desirable that he should always preside, he should retain the power to appoint a Vice-President. He should not be formally limited in his selection, but we suggest that for some time to come it will be expedient that the Vice-President should be chosen from the official members.

Power to make its own rules of business is a normal attribute of a legislative body. But a simple and satisfactory procedure is of the essence of successful working; and it is advisable to avoid the risk that inexperience may lead to needless complication or other defect in the rules. We think therefore that the existing rules of procedure should, for the time being, continue in force, but that they should be liable to modification by the legislative council with the sanction of the Governor.

One or two points in connexion with the rules require notice. Any member of the legislative council and not merely the asker of the original question should, we think, have power to put supplementary questions. Power should be retained in the Governor's hands to disallow questions, the mere putting of which would be detrimental to the public interests. If a question is not objectionable in itself, but cannot be answered without harm to the public interests, the Governor should not disallow the question, but his Government should refuse to answer it on that ground. We have not considered in what respect existing restrictions upon the moving of resolutions should be modified: but here also it seems inevitable that some discretionary power of disallowance should remain in the Governor's hands.

Effect of Resolutions.

We do not propose that resolutions, whether on reserved or transferred subjects, should be binding. The Congress-League proposal to give them such authority is open to the objections which we have already pointed out. If a member of the legislative council wishes the Government to be constrained to take action in a particular direction, it will often be open to him to bring in a Bill to effect his purpose: and when ministers become, as we intend that they should, accountable to the legislative council, the council will have full means of controlling their administration by refusing them supplies or by means of votes of censure, the carrying of which may in accordance with established constitutional practice, involve their quitting office.

We assumed that in each province certain definite subjects should be transferred for the purpose of administration by the ministers. All subjects not so transferred will be reserved to the hands of the Governor in Council. The list of transferred subjects will of course vary in each province; indeed it is by variation that our scheme will be adjusted to varying local conditions. It will also be susceptible of modification at subsequent stages. The determination of the list for each province will be a matter for careful investigation, for which reason we have not attempted to undertake it now. We could only have done so if after settling the general principles on which the lists should be framed we had made a prolonged tour in India and had discussed with the Government and people of each province the special conditions of its own case. This work should, we suggest, be entrusted to another special committee similar in composition to, but possibly smaller in size than, the one which we have already proposed to constitute for the purpose of dealing with franchises and constituencies. It may be said that such a task can be appropriately undertaken only when our main proposals are approved. We find it difficult, however, to believe that any transitional scheme can be devised which will dispense with the necessity for some such demarcation; and for this reason we should like to see the committee constituted as soon as possible. It should meet and confer with the other committee which is to deal with franchises, because the extent to which responsibility can be transferred is related to the nature and extent of the electorate which will be available in any particular province.

The committee's first business will be to consider what are the services to be appropriated to the provinces, all others remaining with the Government of India. We suggest that it will find that some matters are of wholly provincial concern, and that others are primarily provincial but that in respect of them some statutory restrictions upon the discretion of provincial Governments may be necessary. Other matters again may be provincial in character so far as administration goes, while there may be good reasons for keeping the right of legislation in respect of them in the hands of the Government of India. The list so compiled will define the corpus of material to which our scheme is to be applied.

In the second place the committee will consider which of the provincial subjects should be transferred; and what limitations must be placed upon the ministers' complete control of them. Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes which may occur though serious would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development. In pursuance of this principle we should not expect to find that departments primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order were transferred. Nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new councils, such for example as questions of land revenue or tenant rights.

Settlement of Disputes.

We realise that no demarcation of subjects can be decisive in the sense of leaving open no matter for controversy. Cases may arise in which it is open to doubt into which category a particular administrative question falls. There will be other cases in which two or more aspects of one and the same transaction belong to different categories. There must therefore be an authority to decide in such cases which portion of the Government has jurisdiction. Such a matter should be considered by the entire Government, but its decision must in the last resort lie definitely and finally with the Governor. We do not intend that the course of administration should be held up while his decision is challenged either in the law courts or by an appeal to the Government of India.

Powers of Intervention.

Further, inasmuch as administration is a living business and its corpus cannot be dissected with the precision of an autopsy, we must, even in the case of matters ordinarily made over to non-official control, secure the right of re-entry either to the official executive Government of the province, or to the Government of India in cases where their interests are essentially affected. For instance, the central Government must have the power, for reasons which will be readily apparent in every case, of intervening effectively, whether by legislation or administrative action, in matters such as those affecting defence, or foreign or political relations, or foreign trade, or the tariff; or which give rise to questions affecting the interests of more than one province; or which concern the interests of all-India services even if serving under provincial Governments. Similarly the Governor in executive council must have power to intervene with full effect in matters which concern law and order, or which raise religious or racial issues, or to protect the interests of existing services. We do not claim that this list of reservations is exhaustive or definitive; we look to the committee to assist in making it a success. Our aim must be to secure to the official executive the power of protecting effectually whatever functions are still reserved to it and to the Government of India, of intervening in all cases in which the action of the non-official executive or council affects them to their serious prejudice. For otherwise the official Government which is still responsible to Parliament may be unable to discharge its responsibility properly.

Deadlocks.

No doubt we shall be told—indeed we have often been told already—that the business of government is one and indivisible, and that the attempt to divide it into two spheres controlled by different authorities, who are inspired by different principles and amenable to different sanctions, even with the unifying provisions which we have described is doomed to encounter such confusion and friction as will make the arrangement unworkable. We feel the force of these objections. We have considered them very anxiously and have sought out every possible means of meeting them. But to those critics who press them to the point of condemning our scheme we would reply that we have examined many alternative plans, and found that they led either to deadlock or to more frequent or greater potentialities of friction. Such destructive arguments, so far as we can discover, are directed not so much against our particular plan, but against any plan that attempts to define the stages between the existing position and complete responsible government. The announcement of August 20 postulated that such stages could be found; indeed unless we can find them it is evident that there is no other course open than at some date or other to take a precipitate plunge forward from total irresponsibility to complete responsibility.

The Report here proceeds to discuss alternative plans laid before the authors, including the Curtis scheme and their reasons for rejecting them.

POWER OF LEGISLATION.

It then proceeds:—

We now turn to a consideration of the work of the legislative councils. Assuming that they have been reconstituted with elective majorities, and that the reserved and transferred subjects have been demarcated in the way suggested, let us consider how the executive Government is to be enabled to secure the passing of such legislation or such supplies as it considers absolutely necessary in respect of the reserved services. For we must make some such provision if we are going to hold it responsible for the government of the province.

Now in respect of legislation there are several possibilities. We might leave it to the Government of India to pass the laws which a provincial Government has failed to carry in the Indian legislature where, as we shall show, we intend to leave it in a position to pass the laws which it deems essential: or we might leave it to the Governor-General, or preferably perhaps to the Governor-General in Council, to make and promulgate ordinances, having effect either for a specified period, or else until such time as the life of the provincial legislative council which refused the desired legislation was cut short or expired, and a new council was elected in its place: or we might arm the provincial Government with a similar power of ordinance-making. We shall explain why we reject all these alteratives.

By Government of India legislation.

To invite the Government of India to intervene whenever the provincial Government encountered effective opposition to its legislative proposals would strike at one of our root propositions. The provincial Governments must ordinarily be autonomous in their own legislative field; and for them to call in the Government of India for this purpose would be a negation of this principle. Moreover, we feel the gravest doubt whether the Government of India would in fact be found willing to undertake any such responsibility. The Government of India would be accused of ignorance of local conditions and disregard of provincial wishes; of giving with one hand and taking away with another. Nor would its legislature be suitably constituted for such a purpose. We question whether it would be at all disposed to assume the ungrateful task of carrying in its own legislature such unpopular and controversial legislation as provincial circumstances might demand.

By Ordinance.

For even stronger reasons we reject the suggestion that the Governor-General or the Governor General in Council should be invited to deal with the refusal of a provincial council to pass a law, by the device of promulgating an ordinance.

GRAND COMMITTEES.

TO DEAL WITH DEADLOCKS.

Because, we have decided not to recommend the institution of second chambers in the provinces we cannot apply to the provinces the scheme which we propose hereafter for the Government of India; and we must turn to some form of unicameral arrangements. The solution which we propose is as follows. For the purpose of enabling the provincial Government to get through its legislation on reserved subjects, we propose that the head of the Government should have power to certify that a Bill dealing with a reserved subject is a measure "essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace or tranquillity of the province or of any part thereof, or for the discharge of his responsibility for the reserved subjects." In employing these words we are not assuming the function of a parliamentary draughtsman: we merely mean to indicate that words will be needed to show that this exceptional procedure will be used only when the Government feels that its legislation is necessary if peace and tranquility are to be secured, or more generally if it is properly to discharge its responsibility for the reserved subjects even if no question of maintaining order arises. It will be seen hereafter that we propose similar procedure for controlling non-official bills, amendments and clauses and for controlling budget allotments on reserved subjects. In these cases also we shall speak of certification as indicating that the Governor was using the exceptional procedure in the circumstances described above. Such a certificate as we have described would not be given without strong reason; and we suggest that the reasons justifying recourse to it might be included in the Instructions to Governors which the India Office should issue; for instance, we think that the Governor should not certify a Bill if he thought its enactment could safely be left to the Legislative Council. The effect of the Governor's certificate when published with the Bill will be to initiate the procedure which we now describe. The Bill will be read and its general principles discussed in the full legislative council. It will at this stage be open to the council by a majority vote to request the Governor to refer to the Government of India, whose decision on the point shall be final, the question whether the certified bill deals with a reserved subject. If no such reference is made, or if the Government of India decide that the certificate has been properly given, the Bill will then be automatically referred to a Grand Committee of the council. Its composition should reproduce as nearly as possible the proportion of the various elements in the larger body. Our first intention was that the grand committee in each province should be a microcosm of the existing council. But we find that the existence of communal and special electorates makes it difficult to secure to all of these their due representation on a smaller body without at the same time sacrificing the representation of the interests represented by the general electorates, to which it is our special intention to give a greater voice in the councils than heretofore. Accordingly, we propose that the grand committee in every council should be constituted so as to comprise from 40 to 50 per cent. of its strength. It should be chosen for each Bill, partly by election by ballot, and partly by nomination. The Governor should have power to nominate a bare majority exclusive of himself. Of the members so nominated not more than two-thirds should be officials, and the elected element should be elected *ad hoc* by the elected members of the council on the system of the transferable vote. It is clear that the composition of the grand committee ought to vary with the subject matter of the particular Bill; and we believe that the Council and the Governor between them can be trusted to ensure that whether by election or nomination all the interests affected by the Bill are properly represented. It may be objected that such a grand committee so composed offerse the official executive no absolute guarantee that its measure will get through. We agree that this is the case; but there is no such guarantee at present. In a grand committee of 40 members there could be 14 officials, and we consider that no great harm will ensue if Government defers legislative projects which are opposed by the whole elected element and

(Continued on page 11.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 10.)

for which it cannot secure the support of six out of the seven members, whom the Governor has it in his power to select from the whole body of the non-official members in the Council.

Procedure after reference to Grand Committee

On reference to the grand committee, the Bill will be debated by that body in the ordinary course and if necessary referred to a select committee, to which body we think that the grand committee should have power to appoint any member of the legislative council whether a member of the grand committee or not. The select committee will, as at present, have power to take evidence. Then, after being debated in the grand committee and modified as may be determined the Bill will be reported to the whole council. The council will have the right to discuss the Bill again generally but will not be able to reject it, or to amend it except on the motion of a member of the executive council. The Governor will then appoint a time limit within which the Bill may be debated in the council, and on its expiry it will pass automatically. But during such discussion the council will have the right to pass a resolution recording any objection which refers to the principle or details of the measure (but not of course to the certificate of its character), and any such resolution will accompany the Act when, after being signed by the Governor, it is submitted to the Governor-General and the Secretary of State.

Treatment of mixed legislation.

Legislation on transferred subjects and non-certificated legislation on reserved subjects will continue to be passed by the full council. This makes it necessary to provide for the contingency that a Bill on a transferred subject may trench upon the reserved field of legislation. We suggest that it should be open to any member of the executive council (though to prevent irresponsible obstruction we would not give this power to members of the legislative councils generally) to challenge the whole Bill or any clause of it on its first introduction, or any amendment, as soon as such amendment is moved, on the ground that the Bill, clause, or amendment impinges on the reserved sphere. The question will then be referred to the Governor, who may allow the Bill to proceed in legislative council. But if he rules that the Bill, clause, or amendment trenches upon the reserved subjects, he may, if he sees reason to do so (after hearing any representations that the legislative council may desire to make), certify it accordingly. The Governor's certificate to this effect should be final, subject only to the right of the council to require a reference to the Government of India (as already provided above). If the Governor certifies the Bill, clause, or amendment, it will be open to him either to decline to allow it to be discussed, in which case it would drop; or to suggest to the council an amended Bill; or at the request of the council to refer the Bill to a grand committee. With this proviso, there will be no need to impose restrictions other than those already imposed by section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, on the right of private members to introduce Bills. We may be told that the procedure suggested is cumbrous and dilatory, and offers a premium to obstructive tactics. But we confess that we have not been able to find any simpler method of reconciling two competing aims—the competence of Government to secure its necessary legislation, and on the other hand the power of the elected element in council to ensure that such discretion shall not be used arbitrarily or without due necessity by the executive. It must, we think, be left to the good sense of the council itself, which will realise that its own record will be closely scrutinised and adjudicated upon by the periodic commission, which we propose below, to exert itself to check abuses. We consider also that the Governor of a province should have power to dissolve his legislative council and that this will give him a valuable means of control. It will be understood that the assent of the Governor, the Governor-General, and the Crown (signified through the Secretary of State) will remain necessary for all provincial legislation, whether certified or not. We think, moreover, that the Governor's discretionary power of assenting to a Bill should include a power to return the measure for reconsideration of particular provisions in it; and that the Governor-General should have the same power of reserving provincial laws for the Royal assent as he has in the case of all-Indian legislation.

BUDGET PROCEDURE.

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE.

We now come to the crucial question of budget procedure. On full consideration we have decided to set aside all suggestions for a settlement. We doubt whether any committee's recommendations would commend themselves to Indian opinion much better than the Governor's decision, to which in the event of irreconciliable difference of opinion between the two halves of the Government the matter must ultimately come. A settlement would also result in a rigid allocation, which would be yearly attacked in debates and which it might be difficult to vary by agreement; and at best it only defers the difficulty for a six years' period, at the end of which it would present itself again with the accumulated force of six years' discontents. It is impossible to foresee the contingencies which may occur in six years, and to budget in advance for so long a period. The difficulty is fundamental and we cannot overcome it by any simple advice. Nor are we without belief in the educative efficacy of the annual budget discussion. We propose therefore that the provincial budget should be framed by the executive Government as a whole. The first charge on provincial revenues will be the contribution to the Government of India; and after that the supply for the reserved subjects will have priority. The allocation of supply for the transferred subjects will be decided by the ministers. If the revenue is insufficient for their needs, the question of new taxation will be decided by the Governor and the ministers. We are bound to recognise that in time new taxation will be necessary, for no conceivable economies can finance the new developments which are to be anticipated. The budget will then be laid before the council which will discuss it and vote by resolution upon the allotments. If the legislative council rejects or modifies the proposed allotment for reserved subjects, the Governor should have power to insist on the whole or any part of the allotment originally provided, if for reasons to be stated he certifies its necessity in the terms which we have already suggested. We are emphatically of opinion that the Governor in Council must be empowered to obtain the supply which he declares to be necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities. Except in so far as the Governor exercises this power the budget would be altered in accordance with the resolutions carried in council.

Safeguards against Difficulties.

We anticipate that anxiety may be felt as to the supply for the transferred subjects. We believe that this anxiety is largely based on an exaggerated view of the possibilities of economy in the reserved subjects. We do not feel, however, that there need be any apprehension. No Governor in Council is likely, without real reason, to disregard the wishes of the legislative council, and we hold that, if he has real reason, he ought to disregard them in the discharge of his responsibilities. But we may point out the series of safeguards which our plan provides. The budget will be considered by the whole Government acting together. Those in charge of the transferred subjects will have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the considerations upon which the allotment to the reserved subjects is based. In these joint discussions the provincial revenues will be estimated; the contribution to the Government of India will be set apart; the proposed allotments for the reserved subjects will then be carefully scrutinised and examined with a view to facing criticism in the legislative council, and the remainder of the revenue will be at the disposal of the ministers. If such residue is not sufficient, it is open to the ministers to suggest extra taxation, either within the schedule of permissible provincial taxation, or by obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to some tax not included in the schedule. Such taxation proposals would be presented to the legislative council only with the approval of the ministers. Moreover there is a standing committee representative of the legislative councils not only on finance but attached to all the reserved portfolios; and these standing committees will have the opportunity of scrutinising all proposals for substantial expenditure, and of familiarising themselves with departmental needs. But if the ministers and the legislative councils are compelled to accept allotments for the reserved subjects with which they do not agree, our proposal that a periodic commission shall review the proceedings affords another safeguard. Both the Government and the legislative council will decide on their course of action with full knowledge that their conduct in the matter will, in due course, come under review by the commission. There will be opportunity of arguing before the commission on the one hand that reserved subjects have been extravagantly administered, or that the Governor in Council has unnecessarily disregarded the wishes of the legislative council, or, on the other hand, that the attitude of the legislative council with regard to the expenditure on reserved subjects has been so unreasonable as to make it unsafe to transfer further powers. Although we believe, therefore, that no insuperable difficulty will arise if reasonable men conduct themselves in a reasonable manner, this periodic sanction will tend to produce a spirit of compromise and co-operation.

The Report then proceeds briefly to discuss the reasons for deciding against the establishment in the provinces of second chambers and concludes this section with a reference to the relations of the services to the Government:—

We should now make it clear what the relations of the executive officers in the provinces will be to the new Government. Let us say at once that we have no intention of introducing any duality into the services. It would be unfair to expect ministers now to responsibility to assume the burden of office unless they could command the assistance of the present highly trained services. To require them to inaugurate new services for their own departments would, we think, be to saddle them with difficulties that would doom the experiment to failure. This consideration among others was prominent in our minds when we concluded that ministers should form part of the executive Government of the province rather than a separate Government. That there are difficulties in either case we do not deny but they would certainly be greater if one and the same officer received his orders from two Governments instead of one. The objection may be taken that the same authority may not be felt to attach to orders coming from ministers as to orders coming from the executive council. We do not admit that they will come from either. All orders will come from the Government, and they will all be Government orders. At the present time it is not the business of an executive officer to differentiate between an order conveyed to him by the Secretary to Government in one Department and an order conveyed to him by the Secretary in another Department, and the procedure will not differ in the future.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

QUINQUENNIAL REVISION.

Proceeding to discuss future development the Report says:—

Having now described the new constitution which we propose at the outset let us show how we intend to provide for its assured and regular development in future. Our idea is that as the popular element of the Government acquires experience and learns to discharge its duties efficiently further powers should be entrusted to it. The process in fact will be one of adding to the transferred subjects and of taking from the reserved ones, until such time as with the entire disappearance of the reserved subjects the need for an official element in the Government or for procedure by grand committee vanishes, and thus the goal of complete responsibility is attained in the provinces. What we have to do is at once to encourage and to regulate this process. After five years' time from the first meeting of the reformed councils we suggest that the Government of India should hear applications from either the provincial Government or the provincial council for the modification of the reserved and transferred lists of the province; and that after considering the evidence laid before them they should recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State the transfer of such further subjects to the transferred list as they think desirable. On the other hand, if it should be made plain to them that certain functions, have been seriously maladministered, it will be open to them with the sanction of the Secretary of State to retransfer subjects from the transferred to the reserved list, or to place restrictions for the future on the ministers' powers in respect of certain transferred subjects. This examination of the question by the Government of India after the lapse of five years will be of value in enabling the allotment of portfolios to be redetermined, if need be, in the light of the experience gained during that time. But it is also desirable to complete the responsibility of the ministers for the transferred subjects. This should come in one of two ways, either at the initiative of the council if it desires and is prepared to exercise greater control over the ministers, or at the discretion of the Government of India, which may wish to make this change as a condition of the grant of new, o of the maintenance of existing powers. We propose therefore that the Government of India may, when hearing such applications, direct that the ministers' salaries, instead of any longer being treated as a reserved subject and therefore protected in the last resort by the Governor's order from interference, should be specifically voted each year by the legislative council; or failing such direction by the Government of India, it should be open to the councils at that time or subsequently to demand by resolution that such ministers' salaries should be so voted, and the Government of India should thereupon give effect to such request. The ministers would in fact become ministers in the parliamentary sense. The councils would have power to refuse to pass their salaries, and they would have to accept the consequences which constitutional convention attaches to such a vote.

Periodic commission.

The arrangements sketched in the last paragraph, however, are intended to provide merely for *ad interim* changes; and we regard it as essential, if the terms of the announcement of August 20 are to be made good, that there should from time to time come into being some outside authority charged with the duty of re-surveying the political situation in India and of readjusting the machinery to the new requirements. We would provide, therefore, that ten years after the first meeting of the new councils established under the Statute a commission should be appointed to review the position. Criticism has been expressed in the past of the composition of Royal Commissions, and it is our intention that the commission which we suggest should be regarded as authoritative and should derive its authority from Parliament itself. The names of the commissioners therefore should be submitted by the Secretary of State to both Houses of Parliament for approval by resolution. The commissioners' mandate should be to consider whether by the end of the term of the legislature then in existence it would be possible to establish complete responsible government in any province or provinces, or how far it would be possible to approximate to it in others; to advise on the continued reservation of any departments for the transfer of which to popular control it has been proved to their satisfaction that the time had not yet come; to recommend the retransfer of other matters to the control of the Governor-in-Council if serious maladministration were established; and to make any recommendations for the working of responsible government or the improvement of the constitutional machinery which experience of the systems in operation may show to be desirable. We intend these propositions to be read rather as an indication of our general intentions than as an attempt to draft the actual terms of the reference to the commission.

Other matters for revision.

There are several other important matters, germane in greater or less degree to our main purpose, which the commission should review. They should investigate the progress made in admitting Indians into the higher ranks of the public service. They should examine the apportionment of the financial burden of India with a view to adjusting it more fairly between the provinces. The commission should also examine the development of education among the people and the progress and working of local self-governing bodies. Lastly the commission should consider the working of the franchise and the constitution of electorates, including the important matter of the retention of communal representation. Indeed we regard the development of a broad franchise as the arch on which the edifice of self-government must be raised; for we have no intention that our reforms should result merely in the transfer of powers from a bureaucracy to an oligarchy. We shall be told that we are laying a heavy charge upon the commission. We agree that this is so, and it will probably be necessary to appoint more than one commission; but we think it important that the review of all these questions should be undertaken at one and the same time. It is our desire to revive the process by which the affairs of India were periodically subjected to searching review by investigating bodies appointed with the approval of Parliament itself; and we propose therefore that the further course of constitutional development in the country, together with the other matters just enumerated, shall from time to time be similarly investigated at intervals of twelve years, a period which represents the life of four councils under the existing regulations.

Progress must be slow!

In proposing the appointment of a commission ten years after the new Act takes effect we wish to guard against possible misunderstanding. We would not be taken as implying that there can be established by that time complete responsible government in the provinces. In many of the provinces no such consummation can follow in the time named. The pace will be everywhere unequal, though progress in one province will always stimulate progress elsewhere; but undue expectations might be aroused, if we indicated any opinion as to the degree of approximation to complete self-government that might be reached even in one or two of the most advanced provinces. The reasons that make complete responsibility at present impossible are likely to continue operative in some degree even after a decade. Within that time many persons will have been brought in touch with problems of administration and a considerable number will have some experience of the actual exercise of responsibility; but we recognise that time is necessary for the development of responsibility in the electorates and the growth of proper relations between representatives and constituencies. At present electorates of a general character hardly exist. Almost all are designed to represent special classes or interests and consist of very few persons. Those which represent Muhammadans were intended to be fairly inclusive, but even those are limited to a few hundred electors. The much larger electorates that will now be set up, though still a mere fraction of the population, will be devoid of political experience. The habit of considering political issues as issues to be decided by a man's own judgment, of realising the value of the proper use of a vote and of judging candidates with regard to their fitness to represent the elector's views have all to be acquired. The physical circumstances of electorates thinly scattered over wide areas with indifferent communications will render the task of educating them particularly difficult, especially for men who will have to undertake a work of which they themselves have so little experience. These difficulties will be increased by the general lack of education. Where the great mass of the population is illiterate, as is unfortunately the case all over India, political ideas may be expected only to spread slowly and the progress of political education to be impeded. But we have already recognised the rapid rate of progress which has taken place in India during recent years in the development of political opinion; and we cannot foresee how much the pace will be accelerated under the new conditions. It is therefore clearly desirable that periodic inquiries should take place at intervals that may prove too short rather than that encouragement should be given to agitation by undue delay.

The Government of India.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE.

Chapter IX of the Report deals with the Government of India and the India Office. The changes proposed are outlined in the Summary above. Space will allow us to-day to give only some of the leading features of the detailed proposals. The chapter opens with a tribute to the work in the past of the Government of India. "Rarely," say the authors, "has a heavier burden of responsibility continuously rested on a smaller body of men; rarely has it been discharged with greater ability or a higher sense of public duty.—" But, they add, "it is no longer sufficient to administer India; it is necessary also to satisfy her political aspirations; and because we were all too slow in taking cognisance of the changes that were occurring, the task is all the heavier because there is the way to make up. We must therefore introduce a new element of strength into the Government." The report then goes on to lay down that pending the development of responsible Government in the provinces, the Government of India must remain responsible only to Parliament. Proceeding they describe the present machinery as being no longer equal to the needs of the tune, and to discuss the growing burden of business leading to accumulations of questions, departmental circumlocution and delays and the need for new and more expeditious methods. References to the India Office are over-numerous, departments are insufficiently staffed, and consequently over-worked. Above all, the Government "because it is bureaucratic is naturally less anxious to move than a responsible Government." Therefore

> "we should do well to associate with it a really representative assembly so as to ensure that in the comparative seclusion of its domicile in Delhi and Simla, the wishes of the country are accurately and regularly presented to it and that its action is adequately criticised."

The Reforms.

The first proposal is to abolish such statutory restrictions as now exist in respect of the appointment of members of the Governor-General's Council so as to give greater elasticity both in respect of the size of the Government and the distribution of work.

Secondly, to increase the Indian element in the Executive Council to the extent of one more Indian member.

Thirdly, to reform the composition of the Imperial Legislative Council, to be known in future as the Legislative Assembly of India. Its total strength is to be raised to about 100 members; of these two-thirds to be elected, one-third nominated by the Governor-General and one-third of this third to be non-officials, selected with the object of representing minority or special interests.

Regarding the election of the Council, the report proceeds to say:

Election of Council.

We have decided not to present to his Majesty's Government a complete scheme for the election of the elected representatives; our discussions have shown us that we have not the data on which to arrive at any sound conclusions. Some special representation, we think, there must be, as for European and Indian commerce and also for the large landlords. There should be also communal representation for Muhammadans in most provinces and also for Sikhs in the Punjab. There is no difficulty about direct election in the case of special constituencies. It is in respect of the general or residuary electorate including therein the communal electorates for Muhammadans and Sikhs, that complexities present themselves. Our decided preference is for a system of direct electorates, but the immensity of the country makes it difficult, it may be impossible, to form constituencies of reasonable size in which candidates will be able to get into direct touch with the electorates. Moreover there is the further difficulty (which, however, presents itself in any system of constituencies) of the inequalities of wealth existing between the different communities. If constituencies are to be approximately even in size, it may be necessary to concede a special franchise to the Muhammadans, who taken as a whole are poorer than the Hindus: and this means giving a vote to some Muhammadans who would not be entitled to vote if they were Hindus. That is an undesirable anomaly, to which we should prefer the anomaly of unequal constituencies; but on our present information we find it impossible to say how great the practical difficulties of variation in size might be. Similar problems will present themselves in respect of constituencies for the elections to provincial councils. It is obviously desirable to deal on uniform lines with the electoral arrangements both in the provincial and Indian councils. As regards the former we have already recommended the appointment of a special committee to investigate questions of franchises and electorates; and to that body we would therefore also commit the task of determining the electorates and constituencies for the Indian Legislative Assembly. They may find it wholly impracticable to arrange for direct election. In that case they will consider the various possible systems of indirect election. We are fully aware of the objections attaching to all forms of indirect election; but if the difficulties of direct election compel us to have recourse to indirect, we incline to think that election by non-official members of provincial councils is likely to prove far more acceptable to Indian opinion, and, in spite of the smallness of the electoral bodies, certainly not open in practice to greater objection than any of the other alternative methods which have been from time to time proposed.

For reasons similar to those which we have given in the case of the provincial legislative councils we recommend that members of the Indian Legislative Assembly should not be designated "Honourable" but should be entitled to affix the letters M.L.A. to their names.

Representation of the provinces.

The suggestion we have made for the number of elected members was based on the calculation that the three presidencies would be represented by 11 members each—the United Provinces by 10, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa by 7 each, the Central Provinces by 5, Burma by 3 and Assam by 2. We also think that in view of the importance of the Delhi province as the Imperial enclave and the seat of the central Government, it should be represented by a member.

Nominated members.

In respect of the non-official members to be nominated by the Governor-General, we advise that no hard-and-fast rule should be laid down. These seats should be regarded as a reserve in his hands for the purpose of adjusting inequalities and supplementing defects in representation. Nominations should not be made until the results of all the elections are known; and then they should be made after informal consultation with the Heads of provinces. The maximum number of nominated officials will be two-ninths of the whole, and it will rest with the Governor-General to determine whether he requires to appoint up to this maximum. The officials will, however, include the executive members of council, sitting not by appointment but ex-officio; and also some representation from the provinces. It may therefore not be possible for secretaries to the Government of India to continue to sit in the Assemly; this may in itself be of advantage as decreasing the dislocation of administrative business during the session. It may, however, be necessary, to allow the secretary to speak and vote on behalf of the member when occasion demands. But for this purpose we think that a preferable alternative may be to appoint members of the Assembly, not necessarily elected nor even non-official, to positions analgous to those of parliamentary Under Secretaries in England; and we advise that power be taken to make such appointments. We attach importance to the further proposal that official members of the Assembly, other than members of the executive Government, should be allowed a free right of speech and vote, except when the Government decides that their support is necessary. We think that this change of procedure will affect the tone of discussions very beneficially. We think that, for the reasons which we have given already in support of a similar recommendation in respect of the provincial councils, the President of the Legislative Assembly should be nominated by the Governor-General. We do not propose that his choice should be formally limited, but it seems necessary that, at any rate for the present, the President should be designated from among the official members.

Maintaining Official Supremacy.

The report then proceeds to discuss the manner in which "the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all essential matters" shall be unimpaired. "What we seek is some means for use on special occasions of placing on the statute book, after full publicity and discussion, permanent measures to which the majority of members in the Legislative Assembly may be unwilling to assent. We seek deliberately, when the purpose justifies us, to depart from popular methods of legislation." It is therefore proposed to create a second chamber to be known as the Council of State which shall be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential. This Council will consist of 50 members with the Governor-General as President. Not more than 25 will be officials and 4 will be nominated non-officials. 21 will be elected of whom 15 will be returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislatures, the remaining 6 elected members will supplement the representation of the Muhammadans, the landed classes and the Chambers of Commerce.

In order that the Council of State should "develop something of the experience and dignity of a body of Elder Statesmen" it is suggested that the Governor-General-in-Council should make regulations as to the qualifications of candidates for election to that body, which will ensure that their status and position and record of services will give to the Council a senatorial character and the qualities usually regarded as appropriate to a revising chamber. And they are to enjoy the designation of "Honourable." Five years is to be the normal duration of a Council of State.

The report proceeds to describe how this legislative machinery will work. A Government Bill after passing through the Legislative Assembly will go to the Council of State. If the latter amends it and the Assembly is not willing to accept the amendment it will be submitted to a joint session of both Houses by whose decision its fate will be decided. But the Governor-General-in-Council may certify that the amendments are essential in the interests of peace, order or good Government. It would then not be open to reject the amendments even in a joint session.

Further Safeguards.

But the Report goes on:—Cases may occur in which the Legislative Assembly refuses leave to the introduction of a Bill or throws out a Bill which the Government regarded as necessary. For such a contingency we would provide that if leave to introduce a Government Bill is refused, or if the Bill is thrown out at any stage, the Government should have the power, on the certificate of the Governor-General in Council that the Bill is essential to the interests of peace, order, or good government, to refer it *de novo* to the Council of State; and if the Bill, after being taken in all its stages through the Council of State, was passed by that body it would become law without further reference to the Assembly. Further, there may be cases when the consideration of a measure by both chambers would take too long if the emergency which called for the measure is to be met. Such a contingency should rarely arise; but we advise that in cases of emergency, so certified by the Governor-General in Council, it should be open to the Government to introduce a Bill in the Council of State, and upon its being passed there merely to report it to the Assembly.

Private Members' Bills.

Non-Official members' Bills would be introduced in whichever of the two chambers the mover sat and, on being carried there, would be taken to the other chamber and carried through that. In the case of a difference of opinion between the two bodies the Bill would be submitted to a joint session of both, and would either be finally rejected or would be submitted for assent in the form in which it was there passed. It might, however, occur that a non-official member's Bill emerged from the Assembly, whether originally introduced there or not, in a form which the Government thought prejudicial to peace, order, and good government. In this case also if the Governor-General in Council were prepared to give a certificate in the terms already stated, the Bill would go or go back to the Council of State and could only become law in the form there finally given to it.

Powers of Dissolution, assent, etc.

The Governor-General should in our opinion have power at any time to dissolve either the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State of both these bodies. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the Governor-General and the Secretary of State should retain their existing powers of assent, reservation, and disallowance to all Acts of the Indian legislature. The present powers of the Governor-General in Council under section 71 of the Government of India Act, 1915 to make regulations proposed to him by local Governments for the peace and good government of backward tracts of territory should also be preserved; with the modification that it will in future rest with the Head of the province concerned to propose such regulations to the Government of India.

Effect of Resolutions.

Fiscal legislation will of course be subject to the procedure which we have recommended in respect of Government Bills. The budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, but the Assembly will not vote it. Resolutions upon budget matters and upon all other questions, whether moved in the Assembly or in the Council of State, will continue to be advisory in character. We have already given our reasons for holding that it is not feasible to give resolutions a legal sanction. But since resolutions will no longer be defeated in the Assembly by the vote of an official majority they will, if carried, stand on record as the considered opinion of a body which is at all events more representative than the Legislative Council which it displaced. That in itself will mean that the significance of resolutions will be enhanced: there will be a heavier responsibility upon those who pass them, because of their added weight; and the Government's responsibility for not taking action upon them will also be heavier. It will be therefore incumbent on Government to oppose resolutions which it regards as prejudicial with all the force and earnestness that it can command in the hope of convincing the Assembly of their undesirability. There must, however, remain to the Government power not to give effect to any resolution which it

(Continued on page 12.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 11.)

cannot reconcile with its responsibility for the peace, order and good government of the country.

Standing Committees.

We wish to apply the procedure of standing committees, described in the last chapter, as far as may be to both portions of the Indian legislature. The committees would be drawn jointly from the Assembly and the Council of State. We do not overlook the difficulties entailed by the nature of many of the subjects with which the central Government is concerned, and also by the comparative infrequency with which, owing to considerations of distance, such committees can assemble. The fact that many matters of ordinary internal administration will in future be left to provincial Governments also limits the scope of utility of standing committees in the central legislature. We would leave it to the Government of India to decide with what departments standing committees can be associated; and to the members in charge to decide what matters can be referred to the committee.

An Indian Privy Council.

We have a further recommendation to make. We would ask that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to approve the institution of a Privy Council for India. From time to time projects of this kind have been mooted and laid aside; but with the changed conditions we believe that such a body would serve a valuable purpose and do useful work. India for all its changing ideas is still ready to look up with pride and affection to any authority clothed with attributes that it can respect and admire. Appointments to the Privy Council should be made by the King-Emperor and for life, which would ensure that they would be valued as a high personal distinction. Officials and non-officials, both from British India and the Native States, would be eligible; but it would be necessary to confine appointment to those who had won real distinction, or had held or were holding the highest offices, such as Members of the Governments, Ruling Princes, Members of the Council of State and High Court Judges. Indian Privy Councillors should enjoy the title of "Honourable" for life. The Privy Council's office would be to advise the Governor-General when he saw fit to consult it on questions of policy and administration. It is our hope that for one purpose or another Committees of the Council comparable to those of the Privy Council in England, which have done such valuable work in connexion with industrial and scientific research and education, will be appointed.

Periodic Commission.

At the end of the last chapter we recommended that ten years after the institution of our reforms, and again at intervals of twelve years thereafter, a commission approved by Parliament should investigate the working of the changes introduced into the provinces, and recommend as to their further progress. It should be equally the duty of the commission to examine and report upon the new constitution of the Government of India, with particular reference to the working of the machinery for representation, the procedure by certificate, and the results of joint sessions. The commission will, doubtless, if they see fit, have proposals to make for further changes in the light of the experience gained. There is no need for us at this stage to attempt to anticipate the line which their recommendations may take.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION.

The Report next deals with the necessary changes and reforms in regard to the India Office consequent on the previous proposals:—

It will be seen that our proposals involve material alterations in the functions of the India Office; and in conformity with these we think that its organization should be reconsidered. This obviously can best be done by a committee sitting in London for the purpose. We propose that such a committee should be appointed forthwith. Without attempting to draft the terms of the reference to it, we may suggest the main principles by which its deliberations should be guided. The India Office should in future be so organized as to discharge its functions as expeditiously as possible. Knowledge is an important element in coming rapidly to a right decision; and hence it is almost as essential now as it was in 1858 that the Secretary of State should be in a position to command expert advice. It is necessary that Parliament should be satisfied, and expedient that the Government of India should be satisfied, that the decisions conveyed in orders from the India Office have been arrived at after consideration of the advice of those whose knowledge of India is greater than that of the Secretary of State. But such advice needs to be informed with recent acquaintance with a changing India; and for this reason it will probably be well to modify the present constitution of the Council of India, and to arrange if not for the recruitment of the India Office staff from the Indian Civil Service at least for some interchange of personnel between the staff of the India Office and the public services in India. Either method would have the advantage of enabling an Indian element to be employed at the India Office otherwise than on the Council of India.

Secretary of State and Parliament.

But whatever control over Indian affairs the Secretary of State keeps he keeps in the name of Parliament; and it will not suffice to improve the agent, so long as his relations with his principal are not what they should be. Of all the great departments of the State, the India Office is at present the least concerned with Parliament. Parliamentary control cannot in fact be called a reality. Discussion is often out of date and ill-informed; it tends to be confined to a little knot of members and to stereotyped topics; and it is rarely followed by any decision. We fully realise the other preoccupations of Parliament, and yet we are sure that means must be found of enabling it to take a real and continuous interest in India. No one would wish matters that ought to be discussed and settled in India to be debated and decided in Parliament; but there remain large questions of policy with which only Parliament can deal. We are anxious that Parliament should be in a position to take them up with interest and to decide them with knowledge. We have already made one important proposal—that for periodic commissions to deal with the political progress of India—which will be of value for this purpose. We will add two further suggestions. We advise that the Secretary of State's salary, like that of all other Ministers of the Crown, should be defrayed from home revenues and voted annually by Parliament. This will enable any live questions of Indian administration to be discussed by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. On previous occasions when this proposal has been made it has encountered the objection that it would result in matters of Indian administration being treated as party questions. Without entering into speculations as to the future of parties in Parliament, we do not see why this result would follow from such a debate more than from the existing debate on the budget; and in any case the proposal which we make in the next paragraph would do something to prevent it.

Select Committee on Indian affairs.

The transfer of charges which we propose, although it will give reality to the debates on Indian affairs, will not ensure in Parliament a better informed or a more sustained interest in India. We feel that this result can only be accomplished by appointing a Select Committee of Parliament on Indian affairs. We have considered whether such a committee should be drawn jointly from both Houses. But it is in the House of Commons that effective control over the Indian administration will be exercised by means of the debate on the estimates; and also it is to the House of Commons that the comments in the preceding paragraph mainly apply. We recommend therefore that the House of Commons should be asked to appoint a Select Committee on Indian affairs at the beginning of each Session. Such a Select Committee would, like other Select Committees, exercise its powers by informing itself from time to time upon Indian questions, and by reporting to the House before the annual debate on the Indian estimates. Like other Select Committees, it would have no administrative functions.

"CONCLUSION."

DESIRE FOR "REASONED CRITICISM."

In regard to the Native States and the Public Services the proposals are outlined in the official summary given above. We shall give the fuller details in a future issue. We publish below in full the final "Conclusion" of the Report as follows:—

We may conveniently now gather up our proposals, so as to present a general picture of the progress which we intend and of the nature and order of the steps to be taken on the road. Our conception of the eventual future of India is a sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified in area according to the character and economic interests of their people. Over this congeries of States would preside a central Government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them; dealing with matters, both internal and external, of common interest to the whole of India; acting as arbiter in inter-state relations, and representating the interests of all India on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire. In this picture there is a place also for the Native States. It is possible that they too will wish to be associated for certain purposes with the organisation of British India, in such a way as to dedicate their peculiar qualities to the common service, without loss of individuality.

Changes in control.

But it seems to us axiomatic that there cannot be a completely representative and responsible Government of India on an equal footing with the other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth until the component States whose people it represents and to whom it is responsible, or at least the great majority of them, have themselves reached the stage of full responsible government. Nor even then can we say that the form or the degree of responsibility which will be reached in India will exactly correspond to that attained by the Dominions. The final form of India's constitution must be evolved out of the conditions of India, and must be materially affected by the need for securing Imperial responsibilities. The dominating factor in the intermediate process must be the rate at which the provinces can move towards responsible government. At the same time change obviously cannot be confined to the provinces. In proportions as they become more responsible the control which the Government of India exercises over them must diminish. But it is not merely a question of the extent of the control; the nature and manner of its exercise must in course of time be modified. We cannot think that States on the way to responsible government, which have imbibed a large element of responsibility into their constitutions, can be controlled by a purely autocratic power. So also with the duties extending over the whole of India which will be discharged by the Government of India as its special concern. It is impossible that while other duties which differ from them mainly in being local in scope or subject to provincial differentiation are being administered by responsible governments, those which fall to the Government of India should be administered autocratically. It follows, therefore, that change in the provinces implies change in the Government of India, but it does not imply that the change should be simultaneous or in equal proportion. On the contrary the change need simply be so much as to render the Government of India a suitable instrument for controlling the provinces at the stage at which they have for the time being arrived.

And by the India Office

Similarly all movement towards responsible government in India implies a corresponding change in the constitution of the controlling agency in England. We cannot predict what kind of agency India will wish to maintain in London once she has attained the status of full partnership in the Empire; but it must be very different from the existing arrangements. These are based upon complete control by Parliament through the Secretary of State over every phase of administration in India. The Secretary of State is advised, and to some extent controlled, in the exercise of his functions by a Council desiged to supply defects of direct knowledge and experience of India in himself and his subordinates in the India Office; and also to watch the interests of India in cases where these may be threatened by competing British interests. Both Secretary of State and Council, however, are in almost complete subordination to Parliament which may, if it chooses, exercise its authority over every detail of administration in India. Now in relation to India Parliament will, we imagine, observe the principles long adopted towards the British self-governing colonies and will contract its interference and control in direct proportion to the expansion of self-government. As this grows, the volume of business in which Parliament will interfere will steadily shrink, and the occasions will be rarer on which the Secretary of State will have to exercise control and will need to be advised regarding its exercise. This points to a diminution in the establishment of the India Office and possibly to a modification in the Council of India. But here, again, it is a question not merely of the volume of work but also of the spirit in which it is conducted. In dealing with organizations which have become largely representative and in some degree responsible, the need for mutual understanding and action strengthened by consent will be continually enhanced.

And by Parliament.

Again, while the growth of responsibility in India will lead to decreased intervention by the Secretary of State and Parliament in day-to-day administration, the fact that India's further political progress is to be determined by Parliament makes it imperative that Parliament should be better informed about and more keenly interested in Indian conditions. The decisions to be taken in the future must to some extent be controversial; different advice about them will be offered from different sources; and Parliament which is the final arbiter of India's destiny should be in a position to form a wise and independent judgment. For these reasons we have suggested means of improving its opportunities of exercising a well-informed control.

Review of Proposals.

We conclude therefore that change in any one portion of the Indian polity will involve changes on parallel lines but by no means at an equal pace in the other portions: and we claim that our proposals satisfy this fundamental principle. We begin with a great extension of local self-government so as to train the electorates in the matters which they will best understand. Simultaneously we provide for a substantial measure of self-government in the provinces and for better representation and more criticism in the Government of India and for fuller knowledge in Parliament. And we suggest machinery by means of which at regular stages the element of responsibility can be continuously enlarged and that of official control continuously diminished, in a way that will guarantee ordered progress and afford an answer to intermediate representations and agitation.

Need for criticism.

In a matter of so great intricacy and importance it is obvious that full and public discussion is necessary. Pledges have been given that the opportunity for such discussion will be afforded. All that we ask therefore of his Majesty's Government for the present is that they will assent to the publication of our report. As we have said already, because it contemplates transitional arrangements, it is open to the criticisms which can always be effectively directed against all such plans. Hybrid executives, limited responsibility, assemblies partly elected and partly nominated, divisions of functions, reservations general or particular, are devices that can have no permanent abiding place. They bear on their faces their transitional character; and they can be worked only if it is clearly recognised that that is their justification and their purpose. They cannot be so devised as to be logical. They must be charged with potentialities of friction. Hope of avoiding mischief lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, and in providing that the goal is not merely kept in sight but made attainable, not by agitation but by the operation of machinery inherent in the scheme itself. The principle laid down was the progressive realisation of responsible government. We have chosen the province as the unit in which it should be realised. Within that unit we intend, so far as is possible, immediate and complete responsibility in local affairs: responsibility within provincial governments in certain subjects, first to constituencies and then to the legislative councils; the reservation of other matters to a part of the executive Government whose responsibility to Parliament shall for the time being continue; a machinery for periodic inquiry with a view to the progressive diminution and eventual disappearance of the reserved subjects. We recommend no alteration at present in the responsibility of the Government of India to Parliament—except in so far as the transfer of subjects to popular control in the provinces *ipso facto* removes them from the purview of the Government of India and the Secretary of State—but we do provide greater opportunities for criticising and influencing the actions of the Government of India, and also a legislature which can develop when the day of responsibility comes into the machinery adapted to the new motive power. For these temporary purposes we have selected after a prolonged examination of alternatives what seemed to us the best transitional mechanism. Our proposals can only benefit by reasoned criticism both in England and India, official and non-official alike. They should be examined by the local Governments with whom we conferred but before whom we have not had an opportunity of placing them in their final form.

Acknowledgments.

We desire to express our warmest thanks for the assistance which we have everywhere received. From official and non-official alike of all races we found acceptance of the announcement upon which our work was based, and a whole-hearted desire to assist us in carrying it out. It is difficult where we have received so much help to particularise, but we would pay our special thanks to the Government of India and the local Governments; to the Earl of Donoughmore, Sir William Duke, Mr. Basu, Mr. Charles Roberts, M. and Mr. Seton who were associated with the Secretary of State; to Sir William Vincent, who for some months was placed on special duty to assist him. All of these played an invaluable part in the elaboration of our proposals. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. Marris, who has earned our warm appreciation and gratitude by the valuable services which he has rendered, especially by assisting us in the task of drafting this report.

Conclusion.

We have only one more word to say. If anything could enhance the sense of responsibility under which our recomendations are made in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we bring our report to an end far greater issues still hang in the balance upon the battle fields of France. It is there and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken. The liberty of the world must be won before our deliberations over the liberalising of Indian political institutions can acquire any tangible meaning. We cannot close this document more fittingly than with the prayer, which we know all India echoes, that the principles of justice and freedom may be saved to the world by the splendid endurance and self-sacrifice of His Majesty's and the Allied armies.

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.
CHELMSFORD.

Simla, April 22, 1918.

Appended to the report are letters of approval from the Governor-General in Council, the Secretary of State's Council and Lord Donoughmore, Sir William Duke, Mr. Charles Roberts and Mr. B. N. Basu, who accompanied Mr. Montagu on his mission.

DAKOR FAIR.

The annual fair at Dakor will take place on Wednesday, the 10th. instant, when nearly a lakh of pilgrims are expected to attend. A party of Bhatia Volunteers and Bharat-Svayam Sevak Mandul Volunteers under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will leave Bombay on Monday, the 8th instant, by Gujarat Mail to assist the pilgrims at Anand Junction and Dakor.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., have promised to give every possible help to the Association at the time.

DIFFICULTIES OF WOULD-BE RECRUITS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is surprising that no one has attempted to solve the problem of those educated young men of the middle class, who wish to join the Army, but could not owing to their families. To whose care are they to consign them? Especially in Gujarat, a major portion of young men are married or supporters of their parents. The middle class women of Gujarat are utterly unable to earn their own living. They might get a pension of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 if their husbands are killed in war. An example is given of English women, who have sent their sons and husbands to the war. But they get separation allowance, enough to maintain them moderately, and receive pension for themselves and children. Indian women receive pension for selves only. Mr. Gandhi leaves them to the mercy of the village authorities. Will this be a sufficient guarantee to the families to allow their breadwinners to go to war?

Men of the present Indian Army are poor. Their wives can earn their living by manual labour. Unless, therefore, the public guarantees to maintain those families—out of the funds raised for this purpose of course—men will not be forthcoming in large numbers to join the Army. What is Mr. Gandhi's advice to the young men referred to above?—Yours, etc.,

K.

Bombay, 3rd July.

UNINTERNED ENEMY ALIENS.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that there were 12,600 enemy aliens uninterned, including 6,000 Germans, of whom 3,500 were married to British wives, 4,000 had British born children and 2,400 had sons serving with British forces.

The number of Austrians uninterned was 5,500 and Turks and Bulgarians 1,100.

RUMANIAN PETROLEUM WELLS.

IN GERMAN HANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

MILAN.—A telegram states that Take Jonescu interviewed at Lucerne said that the Germans had got the Rumanian petroleum wells and were working with hundreds of motor lorries removing oil for submarines.

"WE TRUST YOU AND LOVE YOU,"

JAPANS' GREETINGS TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

NEW YORK.—Ambassador Ishii speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged Japan to continue her full share in the war as she judged would conduce most efficiently to success. He characterised the rumour of a possible rapproachemen between Japan and Germany as the fine specimen of a German intrigue designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed an utter ignorance of Japanese character.

Ishii delivered a message from the people of Japan to the people of the United States. "We trust you and love you and if you let us, will walk by your side in loyal goodfellowship down all the coming years."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PARIS, July 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

The Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The most stirring feature of the day was the march of French and American troops amid a storm of cheers down 'La venue du President Wilson,' the naming of which evoked most cordial speeches.

The American chamber of commerce gave a banquet to members of the Cabinet, Allied ambassadors and principal French and American personage. In the course of the address the chairman stated that the American naval shipyards to-day had simultaneously launched one hundred ships, aggregating half a million tons.

THREE MILLION TONS TO BE LAUNCHED THIS YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

Mr. Schwab, in a speech at a launching here, predicted that the present year would witness the creation of three million tons of American ships, which he said was unprecedented in history.

SUCCESSFUL PETROL ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5, 3-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 6.

A French communiqué says, our detachments and patrols operating between Montdidier and the Oise, in the Champagne, on the right of the Meuse and in the Lorraine, each brought back prisoners.

TORPEDOING OF LLANDOVERY CASTLE.

A DELIBERATE AND PREMEDITATED OUTRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the outrage on the Llandovery Castle, which is the fourth hospitalship to be submarined in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated consequent upon orders given to the submarine commander by superior German authority, which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. The allegation is without foundation and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt that the submarine endeavoured to slaughter all witnesses of the crime, according to Luxburg's notorious phrase 'spurlos versenken' and it is clear that the British are faced with the settled plan of German High Command to destroy hospitalships as far as possible.

BRUGES, ZEEBUGGE AND OSTEND BOMBED

BRITISH AIR RAIDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

The Admiralty states that from 1st to 3rd July aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs and fires were started at Burges also at the Varsenaire aerodrome. Bursts were observed among sheds, hangars and warehouses and on the Mariaaelter aerodrome, also lock gates at Zeebrugge and shed and warehouses on the quay at Ostend.

RE QUISITIONING OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

ALLEGATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King alleged that the shipping requisitioned by the Government of India was wastefully used and that the European shipowners were treated better than the Indian.

Sir Chiozza-Money replying emphasised that the Government of India entrusted the Shipping Controller's representative in India with the general supervision of working of all vessels in Indian waters with a view to using them to the best advantage. The Indian-owned Calcutta steamer Mongolian was treated in exactly the same way as if it had been English-owned. The suggestion that the European shipowners were preferentially treated as compared with the Indian shipowners was baseless.

DUTCH CONVOY SAILS FOR INDIES.

BRITISH GOVERMENT WAIVES RIGHT OF SEARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, July, 5.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., July 7.

The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East Indies. The Press Bureau states that the British Governmen has abandoned the right of search of the convoy, Holland having furnished the required information. The Netherlands has been advised that the concession will not be repeated.

FLAX GROWING IN EMPIRE

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BILL READ SECOND TIME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 7.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Flax Companies Financial Assistance Bill. Mr. Foster stated that owing to the enormous demand for flax for naval and military requirements and the fact that the Russian and the Belgian crops were no longer available, large development of flax growing in the Empire was essential. A considerable extension of flaxgrowing in Ireland had been arranged. The War Office was guaranteeing £600,000 and the linen industry £200,000.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Two dangers stare you in the face at present. The one is the invasion of the German hordes. No one can imagine a German victory without a feeling of horror. To confront it, both man and money are necessary. If you cannot yourself fight for your country, help those who fight for you with the last rupee you have. You cannot do it better than by putting all your available money in the WAR LOAN—the safest and the most profitable investment. Ask your broker. The other danger proceeds from MALARIA and FEVERS, that begin to play a havoc in India no sooner the rains set in, and more when they are over. You needs must save the MAN-POWER of the country both for the purposes of the war and for the industrial development of your country. Remember the warning the Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, gave you before. He said, "both the quantity and quality of labour is being seriously affected by Plague and Malaria". All you have to do is to keep at home and in the workshop a good supply of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the safest and the only undeniable cure for Malaria and all other fevers. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay.

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PRICES VERY MODERATE.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HELP ANNOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 6.

The first annual general meeting of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute took place this evening, Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, presiding. The assembly included among others Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon. Messrs. Paranjpye and Kamat, Dr. and Mrs. Mann, and the Chief of Ichalkaranji. After Prof. Rajwade had welcomed Dr. Bhandarkar and the Chief of Aundh, the following report of the secretaries of the Institute was read:

The hall was completed by the middle of September last at a cost of Rs. 29,500. The Tata Brothers had generously contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses, but owing to the tremendous increase in the price of iron and other building material our original estimate had to be considerably exceeded and Sir Dorab with his usual munificence again contributed an additional sum of Rs. 6,000. We are glad to report that the negotiations which were going on between the Institute and the Government about the transfer of the manuscripts to the Institute have just been completed in a most satisfactory manner. We are grateful to the Government of Bombay for having taken a very sympathetic view of the matter. By expediting the whole affair they have made it possible for us to announce the successful termination of these negotiations to-day the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Institute. The Institute has now been placed in charge of the manuscripts library and has obtained along with the manuscripts a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year for their up-keep.

PUBLICATION GRANT.

Further, Government have generously entrusted to the Institute for the next five years the sole administration of the Budget grant of Rs. 12,000 a year on account of publication. Government have given the Institute the sinews of work and we hope that by its work the Institute would justify and further evoke the confidence of Government in its capacity and efficiency. The conditions that Government have attached to this grant on account of publication are both liberal and far sighted; for instance, they have widened the scope of the "Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series" by calling it "The Government Central Series" and have left the final judgment in all matters to a committee of the Institute. What is more, Government have been pleased to remit to the Insitute the sale proceeds of the works that would be so published. The favourable conclusion of our negotiations with Government was apart from the building operations, the main event of the year.

Grateful mention was also made of the permission given by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar to the workers of the Institute to borrow any number of volumes from his private library for their use.

Muniraj Jenairjayji, speaking on behalf of the Jain community, announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the development of Jain literature.

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

In his speech the president suggested to the Institute the publication of works on "Vastu Vidya", which contains very valuable information regarding the art of painting. While proposing to the Institute that they should undertake the publication of a library edition of the Mahabharata, work which he himself had taken in hand, Shrimant Balasaheb said the men on the prospectus committee of the Mahabharata should work in the Institute, which should be responsible for bringing out the edition. He then handed over a sum of Rs. 500 for printing the prospectus when the whole scheme was ready. He promised to undertake the financial responsibility of the work, the editorial portion and all the other details being attended to by the Institute. In conclusion he exhorted the students to keep before then Dr. Bhandarkar's exemple.

In thanking the president Dr. Belvalkar accepted the Chief's offer and expressed the hope that the committee would be able to carry the scheme to a successful termination and announced that Sir Ramkrishna would be the chairman of the editorial board of the Mahabharat.

The function came to a close with a vote of thanks to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

HAVAS AGENCY CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 6.

German newspapers demand the expulsion of Joffe, Bolshevik Ambassador in Berlin, for refusing to lower the red flag at the embassy or to receive the usual diplomatic visitors. Joffe only receives minority socialists.

The Ukraine harvest is likely to prove a failure, the peasants refusing to cultivate for the Germans. The Moscow correspondent of the Rome "Populo Romano" states that of 388,888 square miles of grain lands only five per cent. were cultivated this year. The harvest will be insufficient for the Ukraine population itself. Some towns are already suffering from hunger.

An American press correspondent on the western front states the German poison gas is now perfumed with smells resembling apples, pineapples, bananas and oranges, the object being to disguise the deadliness of the new gases. The distinctive odours of the gases formerly used were readily discernable by the gas experts.

The Madras Government have been pleased to permit the Port officers in the Presideney to examine sailing vessels for insurance purposes and to grant certificates of sea-worthiness. A fee of Rs. 16 may be charged for each examination and may be retained by the Port Officer concerned.

REVOLUTIONARY MURDERED AT LUCKNOW.

WANTED BY POLICE SINCE 1916.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A little over two months ago an Indian in Bengali clothes was shot dead in the evening while walking in Lawrence Garden Road, at Lucknow. It is now reported that the man shot is Vinayak Rao Kuple, a Maratha young man of twenty-four years of age, who was one of the leading Indian revolutionaries.

He has been wanted by the police since 1916 in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case, but somehow having managed to elude them he found his way to Eastern Bengal, where he is believed to have seriously offended a party of his Bengal confreres and had to make for Lucknow, where it appeared from subsequent reports he was followed and shot. A reward of Rs. 5,000 had been offered by Government of India for information leading to the arrest of Kuple.

It is further reported that two Bengali young men alleged to belong to the Bengal revolutionary party have been taken into custody by the Criminal Investigation Department in connection with the murder of Kuple.

BENGALI REGIMENT.

MYSTERY OF REPORTED CASUALTIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A communique issued to-day by the Political Department states with reference to recently reported casualties in the Bengali Regiment in Mesopotamia, including the death of Subadar A. K. Mitter and wounding of Subadar Major S. N. Basu and Jamadar R. N. Mukerji, it has been ascertained that the injuries were sustained at the hands of others within the regiment. (*Sic*)

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 6.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held this evening the names of Mr. Tilak, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Subramania Iyer and Mr. Gandhi were suggested for the presidentship of the Congress to be held at Delhi. With regard to the presidentship of the special session of the Congress the name of the Raja of Mahmudabad was proposed by the majority.

A campaign against hookworm disease vigorously carried on in Northern Siam by Drs. Barnes Cambell and Mckean is meeting with marked success in Chengmai district.

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—In your edition of yesterday, you have published two letters referring to drunken soldiers and "white-skinned men."

I cannot defend the three drunkards as I know nothing of the circumstnces other than what can be gathered from the contents of the two letters published.

May I be allowed to point out that out of the many thousands of troops at present on leave in India, these are the only instances of misconduct brought before the public's eyes?

Many, in fact, the majority of the British Troops at present on leave have come after two or three years' hard service in Mesopotamia, and is it not natural that after so long an absence from intoxicants, they should feel inclined to take a drink or two? And as all know a very little is quite sufficient to master a man who has been without so long.

On the other hand do not any of the civilians in India get intoxicated? I think they must do!

The men on furlough are not having the good time they expected, who is to blame I can't say. In the place where I have spent my furlough, the civilians seem to think that Tommy is in the way and should not be enjoying himself at all. They seem not to take into consideration what he has done for them.

In England, men who have done their bit, are feted and given an enjoyable time by people who realize what Tommy has done and suffered for their sakes. Not so, India or at least where I am stationed at present.

In India a Tommy on furlough is a person to be avoided, or at least that is the impression given by a large majority of the civilian population, and I am afraid that a great many judge the British Army by taking a drunken or disorderly man as an example.

I am a regular soldier myself, and I am of the opinion that some of the people who are so fond of throwing mud at the troops who are defending them, would be better employed by taking part in that defence, and just think that if they were in the firing line, they would not be annoyed by these "white-skinned vulgar men", who harass poor coolies, and commit burglaries at fruit stalls. Of course Tommy is never robbed by the proprietors of such stalls.

In conclusion, may I point out to Manmathray Kalidas that it is rather late to start teaching troops descipline who have been on service, and hard active service since August 1914, and I think he will agree with me that the firing line does not tend to remind a man of "social discipline" —"politeness"

Hoping you will be able to publish this letter soon.—Yours, etc.,

GUNNER R.F.A.

A Leave Camp
Somewhere in India.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think it very unjust to call him a drunkard who has shed his blood for your protection, when he gets a few weeks' leave, being the first for three years. It is admitted there are a few exceptions in every case, but why should we all be classed the same as the exceptionals? It seems a mild way of terming a soldier as white-skinned. My opinion, as well as others, leads us to think that he means something deeper. I think he ought to be grateful to the white-skinned soldiers who are protecting his dark skin. If Mr. Kalidas had been under military discipline for three years in an uncivilized country I don't think his social discipline would reign long. Since I have been in India I have come to the conclusion that the white-skinned soldier is looked upon as dirt. We received a far better reception when we took Baghdad, than ever we shall get in India. As regards fruiterers if you gave all that they ask for, you would soon be left without a pice. Hoping you will publish this for the benefit of the Tommy.—Yours, etc.,

A READER.

KEEPING PETROL WITHOUT LICENCE.

MADRAS PORT OFFICER AND MERCHANTS FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 6.

Captain S. G. Smith, Presidency Port Officer, Mr. R. G. Warbrook, Managing Director of Messrs. Massey and Co., Mr. J. E. Duncan, Assistant Manager, the Chartered Bank and Mr. G. J. S. Allister of the Mercantile Bank, were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore with being in possession of petroleum for use in their motor vehicles without obtaining licence. The prosecuting inspector asked for exemplary punishment on the ground that the gentlemen notwithstanding many notices that were issued on the subject and publication of notices in the local dailies persisted in continuing to keep petroleum without a licence.

His Worshiped fined them a rupee each and said he would deal with the matter very severely if they continued infringement of the order.

SMALLPOX AFTER RE-VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the correspondence in your issue of the 25th under the head line "Small pox after revaccination" in which your anonymous correspondent makes certain allegations I am constrained to say that he is working under a delusion. The following extract from his Worship's official notes of evidence speaks for itself viz:—"As at the time Small-pox was raging I warned the parents the child might develop Small pox, asked the parents to *keep the other children* away and get *them* revaccinated." I am in no way responsible for any incorrect report that may have appeared in any Newspaper. The affected child was not revaccinated as has been supposed by your correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. KIAS, I. M. & S.

July 26.

TALATIS' STRIKE.

APATHETIC OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

(From a Correspondent.)

July 4.

A conference of the talatis of the Kaira, Panchmahal and Ahmedabad Districts was held at Anand on June 22nd when a resolution was passed and forwarded to the Bombay Government praying for immediate relief. The grievances of the talatis were brought to the notice of the authorities who assured the talatis of the Kaira District that a special war allowance was in contemplation. On receiving these assurances the talatis of the Kaira, Panchmahal and Ahmedabad Districts intimated their decision to wait and see till June 30th. In the meantime the talatis of the Panchmahal District were called upon to submit all papers, etc., in their possession before they struck work on June 16th. After this, some talatis of the same district were suspended and books in their possession removed to the office of the Mamlatdar of the Godhra taluka. A telegraphic message praying for redress was despatched to the Bombay Government, but no reply was vouchsafed, a general strike was declared. The talatis of the Ahmedabad District held a special meeting on June 29th at which three resolutions were passed, wishing success to his Majesty the King-Emperor, repeating their determination to strike work until the order of suspension was rescinded, and requesting the Collector of Ahmedabad to arrange for the receipt of papers in their keeping.

The talatis have not received a substantial increase in their graded salaries for the last twenty years, and they justly demand a revised scale of salaries, that is, from the existing monthly salaries of 12-14-17 and 25 rupees to 20-25-35 and 45 rupees. The Commissioner of the Northern Division has recommended the following increments in the revenue department to the Government of Bombay, namely, an increase of 33 1/3 per cent. to those who draw Rs. 25 or less per mensem; of 37½ per cent. to those who draw between Rs. 20 and Rs. 75 and of 25 per cent. to those whose monthly salaries range between Rs. 35 and Rs. 70 while those who get more than seventy rupees should be put on Rs. 87-8-0 at once, these increments being understood to be only temporary. The talatis were duly informed of the representation made by the Hon. Mr. Pratt to the Government of Bombay, but they expressed themselves emphatically to the effect that nothing short of a permanent increase in their salaries would satisfy them.

Owing to the death of Miss Anna Fredrickson, a lady missionary, Independence Day was not celebrated by the American community at Rangoon. The deceased came to Burma in 1892, resigning a lucrative position with good prospects to become a missionary and worked in Mandalay and Rangoon, giving valuable help to the Education Department in Kindergarten work.

MOSLEM INTERNEES WEEK

ON RAMAZAN-ID DAY

WEDNESDAY, THE 10th JULY

GRAND PROCESSION

BY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

The procession will **Start** at 8-30 A. M. from

PICKET ROAD,

(near the Bhatia Mahajan wadi), Kalbadevi, and proceed along the following route:

Crawford Market	Chukla	Nakhuda Mohola	Bhendi Bazar
Abdul Rehman Street	Jakaria Masjid Road	Kolsa Mohola	Sandhurst Road
Kasai Mohola	Memon Mohola	Pydhownie	to CHINA BAUG.

Collection boxes will be carried by the Volunteers and all patriotic citizens are requested to contribute towards the Fund for the help of the MOSLEM INTERNEES.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO.

(By G. K. Mhatre.)
TO THE TEMPLE.

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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Pure Kossi Silk complete for one suit for Rs. 16-8 and upwards.

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COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the question of compulsorily teaching the Bible for one hour in the Wilson College I request the favour of your placing before the public the following points for a healthy discussion of the subject.

2. The Missionaries come here for the propagation of the Gospel. Some of them take the educational line and establish schools and colleges. The Wilson College is one of the colleges so established. The first hour was devoted to the Bible all along. There was no secrecy about it. Notwithstanding this fact students did join in numbers and it cannot be said that parents and guardians were unaware of this fact.

3 Nobody cared for the Bible hour. The non-Christian students flocked to that College because it was very cheap and if their well-wishers now think that the teaching of an alien religion would be harmful, the remedy lies in their hands. Don't send your tender youths to that College. What can the University do? Religion has been taught in the institution for years together along with other subjects and the tuition given satisfies the requirements of the rules for sanctioning a grant. The Hindu and Mahomedan colleges at Benares and Aligarh, have made provision for spiritual education and the missionaries can claim the same privilege. There is not the least doubt that the students would attend the Bible class for two hours if the teaching of the other subjects were exceptionally high. Self-interest comes in there.

4 Complaints are often heard that the Educational Authorities take on the register a school started by a Missionary in much shorter a time than it does the school started by any other private individual. There might be some truth in this statement, but who is to blame in the matter. The application from the Missionary as well as that from the private individual are referred to the Deputy Educational Inspector for report. This gentleman knows for certain that the Missionary sees his superior and his superior's superior. The private individual has no such additional advantage. Under such circumstances the Deputy Educational Inspector is sure to recommend earlier a Missionary school for grant even if it be not up to the mark if he is wanting in back-bone. Certainly this is not a fault of the missionary.

5 Now to return to the main question. The Bible is being read in the Wilson College for a long time and students join it because it is comparatively very cheap. Their minds are not so tender as they are supposed to be. Some of them must have read books written by Brahmans, Theosophists and others ere long. Politics is certainly a difficult subject to handle, but it is resented that the youths are debarred from attending political lectures knowing that they had no special training to grasp the pros and cons However it is advisable to drop such a big question. It will suffice to say something more definitely if any of your readers, would state the number of converts the Missionaries were able to make during the last thirty years, while the student was actually under tuition. Let us see from the statistics whether the subject is worth the energy spent upon it.—Yours, etc.,

N. A. P.

Ahmednagar, July 3.

GRIEVANCES OF CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Respecting the despotism or otherwise of the Roman Catholic Church in the past, I am not prepared to say anything, but from the arbitrariness and high handedness practised even nowadays by the local clergy upon the laity at a time when such acts are likely to be criticised in print, I am inclined to ask myself what must have been the priestly frightfulness in the dark ages that have gone by. Marriages are withheld, confessions refused and interdicts and fines imposed for no reason or on slightest pretexts nowadays. When enquiries are granted, they are no better than the mock trials held by Caiphas and Annas, devoid of fairness and made of clerics determined to punish and coerce and terrorise the laity, and the appeals to the bishop, are appeals to Pilate, and fail to obtain hearing.

In their distress the laymen could seek redress at the hands of our Law Courts. but the New Canon Law closes the door, and forbids laymen from summoning priests and bishops to Law Courts. A bishop by publishing letters in parish churches might damage the character of a parishioner or parishioners, but they cannot sue him for it. A priest or a bishop may carry away, mismanage or misappropriate funds from the Church, but one cannot proceed against him for fear of being excommunicated, or otherwise punished.

I think the British Government ought not to allow these things to go on, as thereby much injustice and wrong is done to their subjects.—Yours, etc.,

A. CATHOLIC.

Bandra, July, 4.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Local Government have sanctioned to all Government servants in the Presidency on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem and under, except village and police officers, local allowances for the period of one year at the following rates:—Those getting Rs. 12 and under, rupee one, those getting over Rs. 12 and up to Rs. 20, rupee one and annas eight, those getting over Rs. 20 and upto Rs. 35, rupees two; and those getting over Rs. 35 and upto Rs. 50, rupees two and annas eight.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" learns that with three or four exceptions the whole of the headquarters platoons of the Mussoorie Battalion, I.D.F., together with the Officer Commanding have volunteered for active service.

EUROPEAN SITS UPON MOHOMEDAN.

DAMAGES OF RS. 15,000 DEMANDED BY LATTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A correspondent writes to the "Patrika" from Ranchi:—

A Mahomedan gentleman of very high position (he should remain nameless for the present) was going from Bankipur to Ranchi to see his uncle, who was seriously ill. At Asansole, a strange European gentleman sat on the body of the Mahomedan, who was lying down. Hot words passed between them, and the Mahomedan gentleman wanted the name of the European, which he refused to give. After much trouble, he succeeded to ascertain the name of the European, who turned to be a high official. The Mahomedan gentleman then gave his own card to the other. As soon as the European came to know who the Mahomedan was, he apologised to the other, but the latter refused to accept the apology.

Since then, a pleader has served a notice upon the European demanding Rs. 15,000 as damages. Official pressure is being put upon the aggrieved to accept the apology and settle the matter amicably.

CHARGE OF CONCEALING OF ENEMY ASSETS

CALCUTTA WITNESSES TO BE SUMMONED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 4.

The District Magistrate to-day passed orders on the application made by the defence counsel in the case against Rathby charged under the Enemy Registration Act 1917 with concealing enemy assets. The case was closed on Saturday. An application was made yesterday to call witnesses from Calcutta. The order says that the application was very much belated. Ordinarily none has been rejected under section 257 I.P.C. The circumstances of the case, however, were exceptional and the case was one of great importance involving great interest. The magistrate remarked: "I am prepared to adjourn the case and issue summons to Calcutta witnesses, Lince and Blandy, provided the expenses of the witnesses, Rs. 600, be deposited in the court. I grant adjournment of the case till Tuesday provisionally. If the costs are not deposited the order will be passed to-morrow. The witnesses will only be examined provided their attendance is secured within a reasonable time, otherwise, I will pass orders without waiting. I make this condition as I consider it entirely a matter in my discretion whether or not I grant adjournment. I consider it only right to have regard to the interests of public generally, and take precautions to see that trial is not indefinitely prolonged. The telegram to Calcutta summoning witnesses should include instructions to leave by the next boat, as the trial can only be postponed for a short time."

The witnesses are Jean Lince of 5 Pollock Street and Mr. Blandy, late Custodian of Enemy Property. The cost of witnesses, Rs. 600, was paid in the court.

REFUSED ADMISSION!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice a grievance of annual recurrence which concerns us, students, intimately. Every year nearly 2,000 students are declared by the University to have passed the Matriculation Examination successfully, but the enthusiasm of many of them is damped by being refused admission in the colleges. I know a friend who had to go to Calcutta to join the Calcutta Presidency College because he was refused admission here, and there are many similar cases prevailing still. Of course all cannot afford to go to Calcutta or to Madras and consequently they have to take their chance next year. If the University declares these successful candidates to be fit for college life, I do not see any reason why these colleges should set up a standard of their own and refuse admission to students who get a lower percentage in the total.

I know, last year, when the proposal for the Surat College was brought forward before the Senate, Mr. Robertson of Ahmedabad most strenuously and nonsensically opposed the proposal, but as his folly is so transparent, I need not comment any more on it.

Not that the colleges cannot take in more students or that they are overcrowded, but every student is forced to confirm to a certain capricious standard of percentage which they have set up.

I hope, Sir, that the University Senators will see their way to reforming this gross abuse.—Yours, etc.,

DISAPPOINTED.

Parel, Bombay, 4th July, 1918.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

At the annual meeting of the King George's Fund for Sailors, the Duke of Connaught congratulated the Dominions and the Crown Colonies on their splendid response to his personal appeal for subscriptions.

It is understood that the European gentleman whose generous gift of ten lakhs of rupees for education of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian children of depressed classes announced in the "Calcutta Gazette" is Mr. Newson of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. It is reported that six lakhs are for European, three lakhs for Anglo-Indian and a lakh for Indian boys.

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IRELAND.

THE MENACING SITUATION.

The situation in Ireland, writes Mr. Harold Spender in the "Manchester Guardian, is so menacing, and its very calm so awful in its resemblance to the hush that preceded the rebellion of 1797, that there is no space or time for mutual reproach or party recrimination. We can, at any rate, agree in a confession of common error, and we can tender to our Irish friends the admission that during the last eight years—ever since the general election of 1910—all British parties and public men seem to have suffered from some strange humiliating paralysis of the will to decide. Surely we cannot go further than that.

But the instant and urgent question now is, What is to be done in the present situation? How can we prevent Irish affairs from drifting to black catastrophe? How can we secure that in the hesitating scales of war the Irish sword shall be thrown into the balance on our side and not against us?

In the chequered past of Ireland there is a parallel very near to the present position, and it may be worth while to look back at it. In 1782 Great Britain was at bay against the world. She was in the last phase of her disastrous struggle with the American colonies. France had just thrown in her naval and military power against us, and our best armies were imprisoned in American swamps across the Atlantic. In her urgent need for fighting men Great Britain could no longer provide a British garrison for the defence of Ireland. There was a danger of a French invasion of Ireland. To avert that peril British statesmen asked Ireland to defend herself. Ireland responded nobly. She raised a force of 50,000 Volunteers, which in the end increased to 100,000. This force successfully averted foreign invasion up to the close of that calamitous war.

In return Ireland asked that her Parliament, hitherto the enslaved subordinate of the British Parliament, should receive the power of the independent legislation for the Irish affairs. Great Britain agreed—as much from a sense of the justice of the demand as from compulsion. Grattan's Parliament came into being, and governed Ireland prosperously for nearly twenty years, until it was shipwrecked by an incredible combination of political blundering and religious prejudice.

Now there can be no doubt that there was in those great events of 1782—the Volunteer movement and the foundation of Grattan Parliament—an element of bargain and give-and-take. It was not without significance that one of the first acts of Grattan's emancipated Irish Parliament was a vote of money to suport 20,000 sailors for the British Navy. Nor can it be ever forgotten that from first to last, throughout the earlier years of the Napoleonic wars, the Irish Parliament was strenuously and consistently loyal to the British cause; and it was not until that Parliament fell into ruins that Wolfe Tone and his friends conspired with France.

DANGERS OF DELAY.

The keynote of that great movement of Irish freedom was expressed in the resolution of the Irish Volunteers: "They knew their duty to their Sovereign, and they were loyal; they knew their duty to themselves and they were resolved to be free."

Surely here, in the words of that noble resolution, we have the clue to the present maze. Obstinacy on either side of St. George's Channel at this fateful moment will produce a tragic disaster. But if loyalty be once more welded with freedom we shall find a way out. Irish military aid to Great Britain must once more go forward step by step with the progress and development of Irish freedom. That is the only way—now as in 1782.

Mr. Joseph Devlin's heroic offer in the British House of Commons of personal military service presents the proper opening on the Irish side. The postponement of conscription, not yet irreparably ordained, until Ireland can make a free offer through her own Parliament suggests the proper reply on the British side. For there is the essence of the situation. Home Rule is impossible without Irish military aid; Irish military aid is impossible without Home Rule.

But time is the heart of this great contract, and why delay to pass a new Home Rule Bill? Have we not a Home Rule Act already on the Statute-book which can be put into operation by a repeal of the Suspensory Act? I put it to those who have studied the proposals of the Irish Convention: is there any difference between those proposals and the Home Rule Act of 1914 sufficently grave to justify all the stress and strain of a new Parliamentary struggle? Is it a light thing at this moment to revive all those dormant passions of race and religion? Is it fair to throw upon the statesmen conducting this war the tremendous labours of so great a legislative unudertaking? Or to occupy Parliament with a task perilous and gigantic? Beyond the drafting amendments required by the lapse of time and the financial adjustments necessitated by the changes in Ireland, the Home Rule Act could be put into force at once Rule Act could be put into force atonce without any vital or essential alteration.

Along such lines, if we bring coolness and common sense to our aid, we may yet emerge prosperously from a situation fraught with the utmost peril both to Ireland and to Britain. Like many such crises in human affairs, this too contains the germs of triumph as well as of failure, for while if we take one turning we may go over a precipice, if we take the other we may find ourselves on the high road to a just and honourable settlement of the oldest quarrel that has afflicted these islands.

Mr. F. C. Legge, Coal Manager, East Indian Railway, on return from leave has taken over duties of Deputy Coal Controller [illegible] leave.

RUSSIAN VILLAGE ANARCHY.

A TERRIBLE DESCRIPTION.

The following terrible account of the condition of Russia is given in Maxim Gorki's organ "Novaya Zhizn," which may be described as advanced Socialist but not Bolshevik in character:—

All observers of the village to-day are unanimously of the opinion that the process of disintegration and demoralisation is proceeding there with irresistible force. Having plundered the estates of the landowners, having shared out among themselve or simply destroyed the dead and living stocks on those estates, having even taken to pieces the buildings, the peasants are now preparing for war against one another for the division of the spoil. To this is added the calamity of famine. In some districts the population has long ago consumed all the available stocks of corn, including seedcorn, while in others the peasants, having had a good harvest, are hiding corn and even burying it in order not to share it with their starving neighbours. All this must lead, and in some places has already led, to a war of all against all, and to the most senseless chaos and universal destruction and murder. Information is constantly arriving of the division of military property among the demoralised soldiers and of various outrages committed by them. Monstrous rumours are circulated about the army which is returning from Asia Minor. It appears that it has brought into the Crimea a large number of female slaves, and that at Theodosia a regular slave market is being held, the supply being so large that prices soon fell from 100 or 150 roubles to 25 or 30 roubles per slave. Can any contrast be more striking, any sarcasm more biting than this? According to official assurances we are entering the Kingdom of Communism, where complete equality is to reign among men, where bourgeoie property is entirely abolished, and where the power of chattels is entirely broken. In reality we are transforming human beings into chattels; we are restoring pre-bourgeois property in human being, and the soldiers of the Revolutionary Army are publicly trading in slaves, as the planters did in the times of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

Yes the process of self-discipline among the masses is proceeding with gigantic strides. The Revolutionary army garrison at Sebastopol has already undertaken the last final struggle with the bourgeoisie. Without much ado they decided simply to massacre all the bourgeoisie who lived within their reach. They decided and did it. At first they massacred the inhabitants of the two most bourgeois streets in Sebastopol; then the same operation, in spite of the resistance of the local Soviet, was extended to Simferopol, and then the turn came of Eupatoria.

Apparently similar radical methods of classwar will soon be applied also to Greater Russia: for we have already M. Bleichmann (the leader of the Anarchists) energetically carrying on an agitation within the walls of the Petrograd Soviet in this sense. In Petrograd itself, at the factories, the discipline has reached such a state of perfection that more and more the subordinate organs of the Soviet, and even the trade unions, have to issue threats of deductions from wages and even of complete dismissal for the never-ending holding of meetings.

A CAMBRIDGE BLUE KILLED.

Lt.-Col. Ronald Harcourt Sanderson, R.H.A., officially reported killed in action, was a distinguished oarsman. He rowed in the victorious Cambridge bat against Oxford in 1899 and 1900, and the winning Leander Olympic eight in 1908. He was recently decorated with the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. His age was forty-one, and he was only recently married.

The death of Lt.-Col. Sanderson brings up to eighteen the number of Cambridge rowing Blues who have fallen in the war. Sixteen representative Oxford oarsmen have made the supreme sacrifice.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon certain questions with regard to the future work of the Survey of India Department. The Committee will consist of Colonel Lenox Conyngham, Major H. L. Crosthwaite and Major E. A. Tandy and will start work almost immediately.

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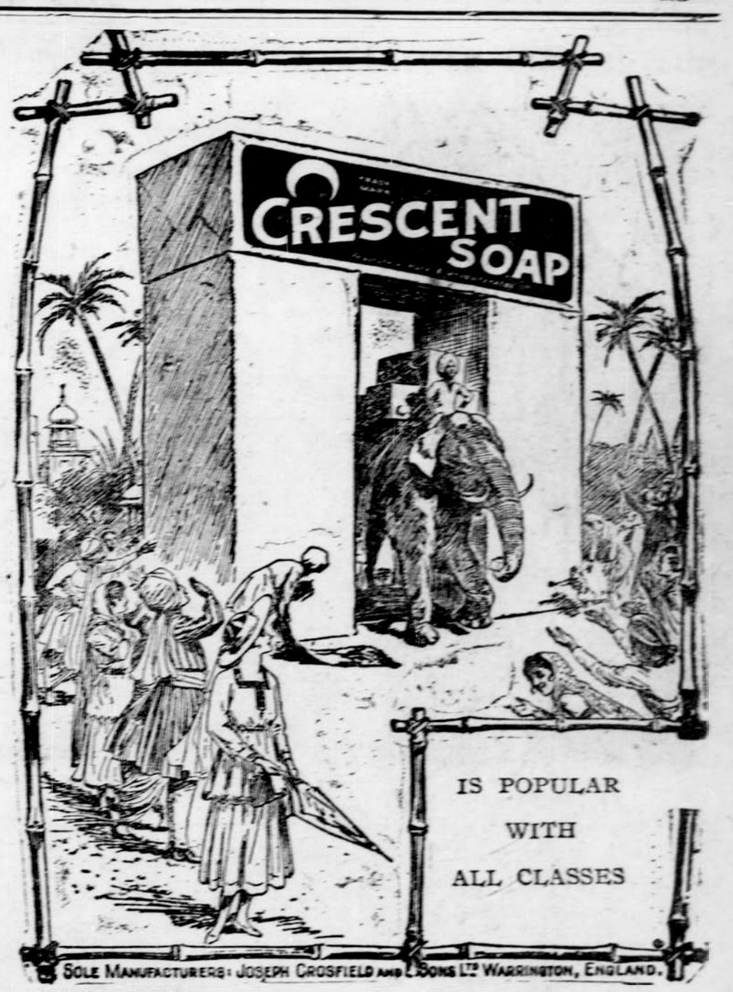

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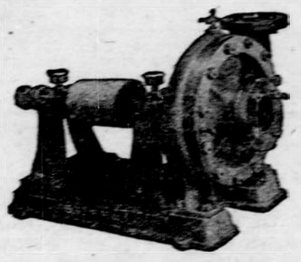

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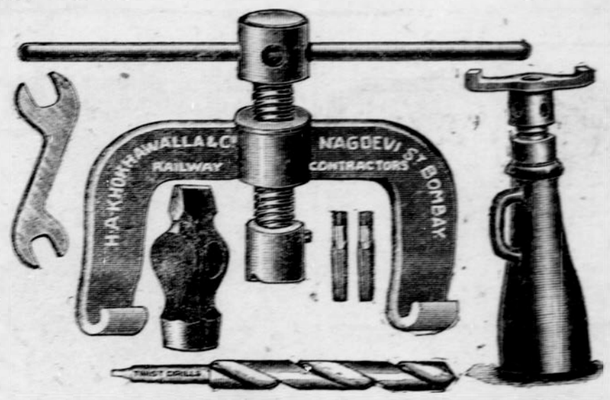

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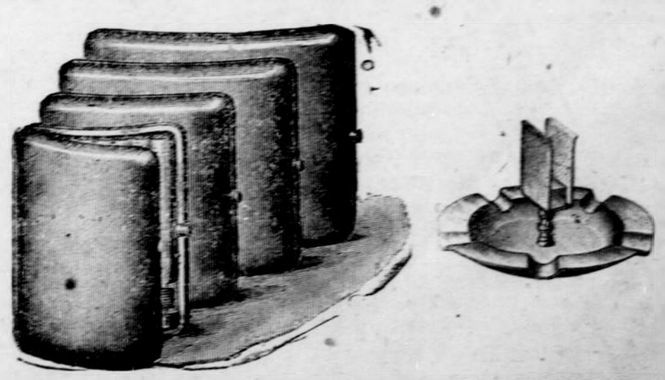

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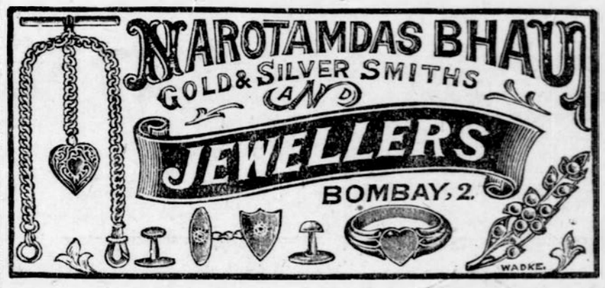

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